"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
The indications for this city and vicinity are probably fair and warmer, with southerly winds.

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,360 NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, 109⅞; cash corn, 36; cash cotton, 8 1-16.

FOREIGN.—President Faure had the Czar and Czarina as his guests at lunch yesterday on the French cruiser Pothuau. Both rulers spoke of Russia and France as allied nations. The President afterward sailed for France. Lord Salisbury proposes that Great Britain, France, and Russia jointly guarantee the Greek indemnity loan and control the revenues set apart to meet it. The British tank steamer Attila burned off the coast of Jutland. The British steamers Glengyle and Coronet collided in the Straits of Gibraltar. The Glengyle was beached, and the Coronet obliged to put into port—Page 7.

Page 1.

Julius Weiss and Anna Keefus were married in Hoboken Wednesday. The story is romantic.

Fort Sundi-Kotal, at the northern end of the Khyber Pass, in Afghanistan, has been captured by the Afridi tribesmen after a fierce encounter with the garrison of 300 men

Leonard Drenkerel, who weighs 300 pounds, went in bathing at Seaside, Rockaway Beach, yesterday, and was carried out by the undertow. The life savers experienced difficulty in saving him.

The Standard Oil Company has obtained control of the gas supply of nearly all the large cities of the country. History of some of its principal negotiations. How it made a profitable market for 18,000,000 barrels of naphtha every year.

The Legislature of New Jersey has passed a law requiring glass vestibules to be placed on street passenger cars, the intention being to protect the motormen from cold in Winter. It has been discovered that a transposition of dates requires them to be used from May 1 to Nov. 1.

Page 2.

In the Republican State Convention held in Maryland yesterday the faction headed by United States Senator Wellington was defeated. The recent primaries in Baltimore were declared null and void for irregularity and new ones were ordered. The convention adjourned until Sept. 15. The Pennsylvania Republican State Convention nominated James S. Beider for State Treasurer and Edward G. McCauley for Auditor General, and adopted a platform indorsing the McKinley Administration and the Dingley bill and denouncing the civil service policy of Mr. Cleveland. The Republicans of Nebraska renominated A. M. Post for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and named C. W. Kaley and J. N. Dryden for Regents. The platform is practically a reiteration of the St. Louis declarations of last year.

Page 3.

Gov. Griggs of New Jersey delivered the annual address to the American Bar Association in Cleveland yesterday.

Page 4.

The tone of the wheat market was strong yesterday on advices from Chicago and European cables showing that the crop situation there is serious.

The ascent of Mount St. Elias by Prince Luigi of Savoy determines its altitude at 18,120 feet, and also that it was not a volcano.

The thirty-first annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was formally opened in the Music Hall, Buffalo, yesterday. Cincinnati was selected as the place of reunion in 1898. Gen. J. P. S. Gobin of Lebanon, Penn., was elected Commander in Chief on the second ballot.

Page 5.

Curbstone cutters strike because some non-union men are employed. They threaten a larger strike if these men are not removed.

The New Yorks won from the Chicagos at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and the Louisvilles defeated the Brooklyns at Eastern Park.

The coatmakers, who began their strike a week ago, achieved a victory yesterday, the contractors yielding to their demand for better wages and a shorter day.

At the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday Lady Marian won the Autumn Stakes and Bernadillo the Dolphin Stakes. The third race was interesting, and was won by Belmar, the favorite.

Inspector Martin of the Board of Health makes a report on the underground condition of Madison Avenue and condemns the present arrangement of pipes. He urges the immediate removal of the causes and refutes objections to the subway system.

Page 10.

The Governors Island ferry is to be improved, owing to the fact that a large garrison has recently been established there.

The Dock Commissioners yesterday approved plans for the construction of a new recreation pier at the foot of West Fiftieth Street.

Nathan Straus opened another sterilized milk depot in East Third Street yesterday. He said he feared there might be another heated term, dangerous to infant life.

Christian Jacob Thoms, the noted small-boat builder, died yesterday morning. He was a familiar figure in the old Ninth Ward. His boats are great favorites with yachtsmen.

A twelve-year-old boy in Long Island City Wednesday night put his head through the space between the end of a gate and the post to which it is fastened. A watchman failed to notice him, and slammed the gate, hurting the boy badly.

Joe Cherula, the bootblack at the Commercial Buildings, has been threatened with arrest because he conducts his business on the sidewalk. Joe says he will invoke the aid of the McKinley Club, on the Bowery, which was organized for the protection of bootblacks.

The Board of Assessors, sitting in special session yesterday at Mamaroneck, decided that C. Oliver Iselin must pay his personal assessment. They said that his sworn statement, presented by his attorney, did not prove that his debts amounted to more than $50,000, the sum on which he was assessed.

When Mrs. Miller of Guttenberg told her husband that she would like to visit her relatives in Germany he objected orally on account of the expense and mentally because he did not want to turn housekeeper and have the care of the children. She went, nevertheless, and returned on Tuesday with a legacy of $7,500, of which she said nothing until she placed the money in her husband's hands.

Page 11.

At a meeting of the Directors of the American Fire Insurance Company of New York yesterday, it was decided to accept the offer of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company to purchase its stock.

Contractor Casey is trying to finish the work of putting in the new Madison Avenue sewer in eight days, so as not to interfere with the construction of the underground electric system of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Two more Chinamen of the fifty-one recently arrested for unlawfully entering this country were discharged yesterday. Schart says some of the remaining eleven were formerly gamblers and laundrymen here, and only merchants are allowed to return.

Page 12.

A syndicate yesterday made a proposition to Jersey City officials for South Cove.

Brooklyn trolley companies are about to make another effort for the occupancy of the Bridge Plaza and Liberty Street.

Builders say that a section which was added to the lien laws by the last Legislature may stop fraudulent deals in real estate.

Acting Corporation Counsel Connoly has given a decision to the effect that John McCullagh is at least legally Acting Chief of Police.

Mollie Einhorn, an eleven-year-old Austrian girl, who was being taken care of by an aunt, got homesick and ran away. She refused to go back until escorted by a policeman.

The Merchants' Association is attracting a greater number of buyers to this city. Visitors yesterday said they had found New York the best market in the country. Southern railways have granted low rates for merchants.

Officials of the National Sculpture Society have written to the Park Board expressing their opinion that the model for the new Bolivar statue, ordered by the Venezuelan Government for Central Park, fails to reach the standard of artistic excellence that it should have to entitle it to a place in the Park.

Herman E. Miller of Williamsburg, who died last month, was married twice. His first wife obtained a divorce from him. He belonged to the Ancient Order of Foresters, and his first wife was to be the beneficiary. On his death everything was willed to his second wife. The first wife wants the insurance money, her successor holds the policy, and a suit is on.

Ernest Madan, fifteen years old, committed to a farm from an institution in Massachusetts, ran away. After a week walking along the tracks from New England, two tramps first fed and then deserted him. He was cared for by a gypsy family and brought to this city. A woman wrote to the police that a gypsy family was harboring the stolen child of rich parents, and last night the police arrested the gypsies as suspicious persons, and sent the boy to the Gerry Society. Madan says his father is a stableman at Braintree, South, Mass.

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JAMES H. TREADWAY KILLED.

Chicago Board of Trade Man's Body Found in Michigan Where He Had Gone Hunting.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—The body of James H. Treadway, a prominent Board of Trade man and buyer for Wrenn & Co., was found a few miles outside of South Haven, Mich. He had been dead two or three days. He was accidentally killed by his own gun, having gone hunting on his bicycle. His firm had wired him to return from his vacation as he was needed in the wheat pit. A friend with whom he was staying opened the dispatches and began to hunt for Treadway. His body was discovered after a long search.

He was born in Oswego, N. Y., thirty-five years ago, and married Miss Hoyt of Utica. He was a graduate of Hamilton College. His father and an uncle were both killed in an accident several years ago at Syracuse, and he has always had a presentiment that his end would be a violent one.

BICYCLE HATER ARRESTED.

Never Moves for Wheelmen—His Revolver Always Gives Him the Right of Way.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Aug. 26.—John Mumby, the bicycle hater of Wading River, was arrested yesterday on complaint of Frank Thompson, a wheelman, on the charge of drawing a pistol on him, and the accused will have an examination to-morrow before Judge Lawson in St. James. Mumby is fifty years of age and deaf and dumb. When he is out walking he moves neither to the right nor left, but continues in a straight road. The bell of a bicycle cannot be heard by him, and when a wheelman comes up to remonstrate with him he merely draws a revolver, which says more with a move than words would express in weeks. Then the rider of the silent steed is glad to depart without an explanation.

Mumby was in the road yesterday when Wheelman Thompson came along, and as usual, did not move. Then Thompson complained, and the gun was produced. He went to St. James and told Lawyer Smith. The latter got a warrant for Mumby, and Constable Soper served it. Mumby submitted quietly.

Before carrying the pistol, Mumby built a small-sized cart, resembling a wheelbarrow, to save himself from the bicycles. It had a wheel in front and two long shafts. There was a horizontal piece of wood extending for some distance on either handle, or shaft. This prevented wheelmen from getting close to Mumby, and if they approached him in the darkness they ultimately came to disaster by running into the extended piece of wood, which threw them from their wheels.

FIRE KILLS TWO FIREMEN.

Flames Destroy $165,000 Worth of Property—Falling Walls Do Damage.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 26.—Fire here to-night resulted in the death of two firemen, probably in the death of two small boys, the serious injury of another fireman, and caused the loss of $165,000 worth of property. The fire originated in a building at 637 Smithfield Street, occupied by Edmundson & Perrine. It entirely destroyed the building and its contents, involving a loss of $150,000, $49,000 of which was covered by insurance. It spread to the Seventh Avenue Hotel and several small buildings, which were damaged to the extent of $15,000, partially covered by insurance.

The injured fireman is John Neelan, who was hurt by a falling wall. Zeke Glover and Henry Holt, also firemen, were killed, also by a falling wall, several hours after the fire was supposed to have been subdued. Their bodies were recovered, but not those of two small boys who were supposed to have been crushed with them.

HOTHOUSES FOR MOTORMEN.

Mistake in a New Jersey Law Intended for Their Protection.

The Legislature of New Jersey last Winter passed a law requiring street railway companies to inclose the front platforms of their cars with glass vestibules for the protection of drivers and motormen. At the last meeting of the Jersey City Police Commissioners a resolution was adopted requiring the companies running street cars in that city to comply with the law. The Chief of Police was instructed to see that the resolution was observed. The companies operating lines partly or wholly in Jersey City are the North Hudson Railway Company and the Consolidated Traction Company.

The latter yesterday served notice on the city that it would to-day apply to Judge Lippincott for a rule to show cause why the resolution of the Police Board should not be certiorarieted to the Supreme Court for review. James B. Vredenbergh, the company's counsel, claims that the law is invalid. One of its provisions is that the vestibules shall be maintained from May 1 to Nov. 1. This, it will be claimed, defeats the purpose of the act, which is to protect motormen and drivers during the Winter, while the terms of the law make the act operative only during the Summer, the dates having been transposed. The dates, it will be claimed, should be from Nov. 1 to May 1 to give the law the effect it was intended it should have.

Heavy Consignment of Gold.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—The steamer Mariposa, which arrived to-day from Sydney, via Honolulu, brought a consignment of $2,250,000 in English sovereigns in ninety-four treasure boxes for the Anglo-Californian and London, Paris, and American banks of this city.

Lived Ninety Years and Was Killed.

BABYLON, L. I., Aug. 26.—Oliver Hueston, ninety years old, was killed on the railroad this evening by the 6:15 eastbound train. Hueston was a colored man. He was born in Maryland and escaped to the North just before the war broke out. Owen Lovejoy cared for him. He was very religious.

Death of a High Diver.

Matthew W. Menzies, the once famous high diver, died at Bellevue Hospital Wednesday night. Menzies had given exhibitions all over this country and in Europe and frequently jumped from an altitude of 90 feet in the water.

BROOKLYN DEMANDS DELAY

Chairman Creevy of the Committee and ex-Mayor Schieren in an Angry Discussion.

CREEVY OFFERS TO RESIGN

Policy of Conference with Republicans Wins, and the Kings County Union Will Advise the New York People To-day to Postpone Low's Nomination.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty last night, which had been called to give its sub-committee on conference full power to act in conjunction with the other conference committees of the Citizens' Union in the different boroughs, there was an altercation between John K. Creevy, Chairman, and ex-Mayor Schieren that threatened a serious rupture in the organization.

Mr. Creevy and Mr. Schieren are members of the sub-committee and differ materially in their views. Schieren, Wallace, and McKeen of the sub-committee oppose nominating Low immediately and favor conference, looking to alliance, with all anti-Tammany organizations. Creevy argues with the Citizens' Union of New York in its policy of a nomination at once.

When the question of empowering the sub-committee came up ex-Mayor Schieren rose and began a violent attack on the men who favored immediate action. His remarks were particularly offensive to Mr. Creevy. Mr. Creevy finally sprang to his feet and said that if Mr. Shieren's criticism reflected the opinion of the committee, or if such an attack on his position was to be tolerated in the committee, he would resign the Chairmanship. A sharp discussion followed, which was shared in by Creevy, Schieren, Wallace, McKeen, and a dozen others. A number of Mr. Creevy's friends got about him and urged him to reconsider his resignation.

Mr. Schieren also modified his criticism, and Mr. Creevy withdrew his resignation, though very reluctantly. For some time it looked as if the meeting would break up in disorder.

Brooklyn Decides on Delay.

The Committee of Fifty met in the Brooklyn Library Building, in Montague Street, and, after a lively meeting, decided to delay on their part all definite action toward the nomination of Seth Low until after next Tuesday evening. This action was brought about by the receipt of a letter from Chairman Quigg by John K. Creevy, Chairman of the Committee of Fifty, asking for a conference of the anti-Tammany organizations with the Republican organization in this city next Tuesday evening.

As much was expected from last night's meeting by the Citizens' Union of this city, the action of the Brooklyn supporters of Seth Low means that no immediate steps toward nominating Mr. Low will be taken. The meeting in Nassau Street to-day will therefore be in a large degree devoid of any particular and absorbing interest.

About thirty-five of the fifty members of the Committee of Fifty were present at last evening's conference. John K. Creevey presided. Although it was a secret meeting, enough was learned to indicate that the committee was strongly in favor of delay.

John K. Creevey, Alexander E. Orr, and William Dalton, out-and-out Citizens' Union men, counseled immediate action regardless of all possible affiliations and combinations with the regular Republican or other organizations.

They said that now is the time to nominate Mr. Low.

Schieren Fights for a Dicker.

Ex-Mayor Schieren, Jackson Wallace, ex-President of the Board of Aldermen; ex-Justice Hiram Steele, and James McKeen led in the fight for delay.

Mr. Schieren made the strongest fight for delay, and his criticism of his opponents stung Chairman Creevey into making a sharp rejoinder and offering his resignation. Jackson Wallace also made a strong speech against immediate action. His position was significant in view of the fact that he is Seth Low's counsel for the latter's Brooklyn property interests, and in the mind of Mr. Wallace, Mr. Low's chances would be jeopardized.

"What we want and what we must have," he is reported to have said, "is more time."

Both Schieren and Wallace said that Low could win only with the co-operation and indorsement of all the anti-Tammany organizations.

TO HURRY THE NOMINATION.

Citizens' Union Conference Committee Will Meet To-day.

The conference committees appointed by the Citizens' Union's organizations in the different Boroughs of Greater New York will meet at 32 Nassau Street to-day to determine upon the policy of the organization concerning nominations. There is a very urgent desire on the part of many of the conferrees to place Seth Low in nomination immediately, and the proposition to do so will doubtless be made at the meeting. The real question that is bothering those who advocate the immediate nomination of Mr. Low is whether he will accept an independent nomination or not. If he will accept such a nomination, the conference committees will tender it to him either to-day or within a few days.

To some of his friends Mr. Low said during his recent visit to this city that he would not accept an independent nomination. The politicians say Mr. Low would be very much pleased should he receive the nomination from all the anti-Tammany forces. They suggest that in the event of his election under such circumstances he would be a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1900. The members of the Citizens' Union who stand for the principle of non-partisanship in local affairs are anxious to nominate a candidate, whether Mr. Low or some other, without any further delay. They argue that any further delay will weaken the movement. The proposition to send a committee to Northeast Harbor to ask Mr. Low to accept the nomination has been abandoned, and should the conference committee decide to name him at to-day's meeting or at a meeting to be held within the next few days, Mr. Low will be communicated with by letter.

The situation now is this: If Mr. Low will accept an independent nomination for Mayor without regard to what the Republicans may do his nomination will be made within the next few days. If he will not accept the Union may defer action or put some other man at the head of their ticket.

The invitation of the Republican organization for a conference with a view to holding all the Anti-Tammany nominating conventions upon the same day was sent out by Chairman Quigg yesterday. A special meeting of the Citizens' Union Executive Committee has been called for next Monday to take action concerning the invitation. The text of Mr. Quigg's invitation is as follows:

Invitation to Confer.

At a meeting of the committee of the Republican City Committee charged with the duty of calling the Republican City Convention of the new City of New York for the year 1897 the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Chairman of this committee be and he is hereby instructed, in behalf of this committee, to confer with the officers of all political organizations opposed to Tammany Hall, with a view to the selection of the same date for the holding of all anti-Tammany nominating conventions, so that entire harmony and ready conference may be assured in the selection of candidates and the promulgation of principles."

In accordance with this resolution and for the purpose therein set forth, I have the honor to invite you, or such other officer of your organization as you or it may designate, to meet in conference with officers of other organizations on Monday night, Aug. 30, at the Manhattan Hotel, corner of Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue, at 8 o'clock.

The organizations and their officers to whom Mr. Quigg has sent this letter are as follows: Citizens' Union, R. Fulton Cutting, Chairman; Committee of Fifty, Kings County, John K. Creevey Chairman; German-American Reform Union, Edward J. H. Tamsen President; Home-Rule Democracy, Henry D. Purroy, President; National Democracy, Francis M. Scott, Chairman; Manhattan Democracy, Thomas J. Creamer, Chairman; Independence Hall Democracy, Julius Harburger, President; Young Democracy, James O'Brien, President; German-American Citizens' Union, John B. Pannes, President; Republican Organization, City and County of New York, Gen. Wager Swayne, President.

Several of these organizations may accept the invitation, but the officers of the Citizens' Union have already declared they will not do so. Henry D. Purroy returned to the city from Saratoga yesterday, but he said he was not ready as yet to discuss the situation. His organization will confer with the Republicans.

The Independence Hall Democracy's Executive Committee met at Third Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street last night and appointed a conference committee made up of Alfred T. Ackert, Theodore W. Davis, W. N. Loew, Isadore D. Morrison, Frank W. Campbell, Adolph Rehtz, Rudolph Bohl, Ernest Harvier, and Philip Hirschkind. The resolutions naming this committee, which were offered by Mr. Harvier, seem, however, to be a bar to any successful conference with the Republican organization. These resolutions say:

Against the Raines Law.

"Believing as we do that the issue of personal liberty, restricted by oppressive and unreasonable excise and ordinance regulations, will be the decisive and determining question in this year's municipal canvass, we direct and explicitly enjoin the committee hereafter to be appointed to represent the Independence Hall Democracy in any conference which it may have with any other political organization to make the acceptance of a plank opposing the Raines law a condition of such participation.

"Subject to this condition, we empower the committee to be appointed (two members from each Council district and one from the present Borough of the Bronx) to represent the Independence Hall Democracy in any and all matters requiring action until the next meeting of our Executive Committee, and we recommend that, subject to the condition above named, the committee agree to a date for our County Convention which will accord with the views of the representatives of those organizations which opposed the candidates of Tammany Hall in the municipal election of 1894."

It is difficult to see how the Republican organization can accept a plank opposing the Raines law. Julius Harburger, who is Chairman of the Independence Hall Democracy, called on Mayor Strong yesterday and assured him he believed that he would be the union candidate against Tammany for Mayor.

Chairman Quigg of the sub-committee of the Republican Greater New York Conference Committee said last night he could not believe the Citizens' Union would go ahead and name a candidate without reference to the action of the Republicans. The officers of the Citizens' Union declined to add anything further to the statements they have already made concerning their opposition to a conference. Chairman Reynolds seemed to be of the opinion that the Citizens' Union's candidate would be named within a few days.

The make-up of the borough conference committees who are to meet to-day is as follows:

Manhattan—Joseph Larocque, John E. Eustis, Joel B. Erhardt, John B. Pine, and James B. Reynolds.

Brooklyn—John K. Creevy, William A. White, Alexander E. Orr, Henry Maxwell, James McKeen, ex-Mayor Schieren; alternates—Hampden Dougherty, W. H. Nichols.

Queens—Gustav Boehn, John E. Meefer, James Reiswick, John M. Weed, and Ulrich H. Man.

Richmond—Russel Bleecker, C. H. Ingall, John S. Davenport, William A. Shortt, and Frederick William Janssen.

The conferrees from the Borough of the Bronx will be named early to-day.

MR. WILLIS DENIES IT.

Did Not Say that Mr. Low's Chances Were Decreasing.

City Works Commissioner Willis is apparently much exercised over the report that he had stated that Mr. Low's chances in Brooklyn were decreasing daily. Mr. Willis stoutly disclaimed yesterday he had ever said such a thing.

"I am thoroughly convinced," said he, "that the leaders of the Republican organization in New York are laboring most zealously, earnestly, and sincerely for a union of forces in the Greater New York territory that may be depended upon to stand squarely and honestly together until the close of the polls on election day, fighting for good government and for the downfall of Tammany Hall. In my judgment the first Mayor of Greater New York will be the man nominated by either the Republican or Democratic City Convention.

"Therefore, believing as I do regarding the situation—and I believe the consensus of opinion is with me on this proposition—the opinion I have expressed relative to the candidacy of Mr. Low still holds good, that if he is to be the candidate expected to command the solid anti-Tammany vote on election day it is absolutely essential that he be put in the field as the nominee of the Republican City Convention."

Justice Lawrence for Mayor.

In the inner circles of Tammany there has been much talk lately about the advisability of nominating Supreme Court Justice Abraham R. Lawrence for Mayor. Mr. Lawrence has been a distinguished member of the Judiciary for several years. In 1872 he was Tammany's candidate for Mayor against W. F. Havemeyer and James O'Brien. In that year Havemeyer was elected.

Justice Lawrence's term in the Supreme Court does not expire until 1901.

MRS. ROGERS WOULD SHOOT.

Drew a Revolver on a Constable When He Came to Serve a Warrant upon Her.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 26.—Almost six weeks ago a warrant was issued for the arrest of Jane Rogers of Lambert Lake, by Justice Carleton of Danforth, on complaint of George Dyer, who is a son-in-law of Mrs. Rogers.

Soon after the warrant was issued a Deputy Sheriff made an unsuccessful attempt to serve it, but the woman had escaped across the line into New Brunswick, where she remained until Monday. Then she returned to recover some household goods. In the meantime Mr. Longfellow, a storekeeper, had seized some of her goods for debt. She went to his store and demanded that he give them up.

Her return had not been unnoticed in the village, and Constable James Christie quickly obtained the warrant for her arrest from his home. In the midst of her colloquy in the store he appeared on the scene and made known his errand. Turning quickly to one side, she snatched a large revolver from a meal bag, in which she held it loosely rolled. She aimed it at Christie, but before it had been fully raised her wrist was seized by E. K. Stinchfield, a telegraph operator, who was in the store.

Mr. Longfellow sprang forward and wrenched the revolver from the infuriated woman's hand. The prisoner was taken to Vanceborough for a preliminary hearing.

AGED CHICAGOAN DYING.

A. G. Burley, Over 60 Years a Resident, Passing Away from Old Age.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Arthur G. Burley is dying at his home, 1,620 Indiana Avenue, from ailments incidental to old age. He has been unconscious for the last three days. Mr. Burley is in his eighty-fifth year. He is one of Chicago's oldest living citizens, and the founder of the oldest business house in the city, now known as Burley & Co., china and glassware dealers.

He was born in Exeter, N. H., Oct. 4, 1812, and came to Chicago more than sixty years ago. He was one of the founders of the Church of the Messiah, established in 1836. He is a Mason and a member of several clubs.

FORT LUNDI-KOTAL TAKEN

Last British Stronghold in the Khyber Pass in Afghanistan Captured by Afridis.

HELD OUT TWENTY-FOUR HOURS

Desperate Hand-to-Hand Fight After the Enemy Gained an Entrance to the Fort—Garrison of Fort Ali-Musjid Safe.

SIMLA, Aug. 26.—ort Lundi-Kotal, situated at the extreme end of the Khyber Pass and garrisoned by 300 men of the Khyber Rifles, was attacked and burned by the Afridis on Tuesday.

The garrison held its own until 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, when, after sharp fighting, in which the native commander of the garrison was killed while gallantly leading his men, the enemy gained an entrance. The fight was continued two hours inside the fortification by the Khyber Rifles in the towers at the angles of the fort, which was strongly built of stone. The Afridis lost heavily before they finally captured the place. They looted the fort, captured a quantity of supplies, and then burned the structure. The fact that no news has been received of the fate of the garrison leads to the belief here that they succeeded in making terms before they surrendered.

The weekly caravan from Cabul, which usually encamps under the walls of Lundi-Kotal, sought places of refuge in a neighboring village.

The news is confirmed that the Orakzais have risen and cut telegraphic communication with all of the garrisons and posts of Kurran Valley.

A message from the Queen to the Viceroy was read, as follows:

"I am grieved at the loss of my brave officers and men. I trust that the wounded are doing well. It is most gratifying to me to see how well my troops have behaved. The conduct of all my troops has been admirable. VICTORIA."

The message was read at all the parades of the troops at the front, and was received with cheers and enthusiasm.

The reports received from Lundi-Kotal add that the enemy is now scattered, but intends to reassemble on Sept. 15.

The British authorities are gratified at the fact that all the men on leave from the Fortieth Regiment of Pathans, composed of Mohmands, Swatis, and Bonerwals, whose tribes are revolting, rejoined their colors on the outbreak of the present disturbances. In addition, many members of the reserve forces of this body of men have voluntarily applied for enrollment.

The news obtainable regarding the movement of the enemy is of the most meagre description. The outposts around Jamrud report that they have not seen any insurgent tribesmen, and it is impossible to ascertain correctly what is passing behind the screen of hills west and southwest of the Jamrud Plain.

It is currently reported that the Government has sent a second letter of warning to the Ameer of Afghanistan.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Governor General of India, the Earl of Elgin, has telegraphed to the Government here confirming the news of the capture of Fort Lundi-Kotal, adding that one native officer was killed and one wounded. The Governor General announces that nearly all the garrison of Fort Ali-Musjid has reached Jamrud. The soldiers succeeded in retreating with their arms.

The foregoing dispatches have caused a feeling of relief here, as they disprove the reported massacre of the garrison of Ali-Musjid and indicate that the garrison of Lundi-Kotal has not suffered greatly.

A dispatch to The Times from Simla says: "The success of the Afridis in closing Khyber Pass compels a reconsideration of the whole border question. Under the existing agreement, the Afridis, in return for liberal subsidies, undertook to keep the pass open, to furnish men for the Khyber Rifles, and to resist attacks without our aid. The demands upon our military resources for Tochi, Malakand, Kohat, &c., prevented our sending a force to meet the sudden raid on the pass. The punishment of this breach of faith of the Afridis is justified, while it is absolutely necessary for the future safety of the frontier that they be dispersed and disarmed. No such success as they have temporarily gained has ever been before recorded on the northwest border. The Government is bound in common prudence to mobilize a force at Peshawur strong enough to traverse the whole country south and the Khyber Pass from end to end. The policy of disarmament has never been attempted heretofore with the Pathan tribes, but it must now be introduced, as there is ample evidence that the Afridis are largely armed with breech-loading rifles, and recent experiences show the danger to the frontier from masses of armed tribesmen nominally under the political influence of the British Government."

Fort Lundi-Kotal is at the extreme northern end of the Khyber Pass, leading from Afghanistan into India, which has now fallen entirely into the hands of the insurgent tribesmen. The posts in the Kuran Valley are threatened by the powerful tribe of the Orakzais, the Mohmand tribesmen are preparing for a renewal of hostilities around Fort Shabkadr, thousands of British troops are engaged in crushing the revolt in the Swat Valley, and two brigades of British troops are holding the Tochi Valley, where the Mahsud-Maziris are again restless.

Cholera Among Troops in India.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A special dispatch from Bombay says that cholera has broken out in the Northamptonshire Regiment.

ROMANCE IN HOBOKEN.

Anna Keefus Made Sure of the Man's Affections Before She Married.

Julius Weiss of 62 Madison Street, Hoboken, and Miss Anna Keefus of Stapleton, S. I., were married in Jersey City Wednesday night by the Rev. Gottlieb Andreae, pastor of St. John's German Evangelical Church. Weiss and Miss Keefus were engaged ten years ago. He sent her to Germany to make the acquaintance of his parents. They liked her so well that they kept her in Germany for a year. When she returned she found that Weiss had married another woman.

The first Mrs. Weiss died two years ago, and Weiss renewed his friendship with Miss Keefus, who had remained single. She told him that he must wait two years, in order that he might be sure that he loved her. The term of probation expired on Wednesday, and that evening the wedding took place.

NEW PROJECTILE IN CHICAGO.

Darley-Pfeiffer Invention Tested at the Government Pier.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Ironclads of foreign powers may be blown into atoms or submerged by tons of water if a new projectile, invented by William S. Darley and Herman Pfeiffer, youthful chemists, is capable of the explosive powers claimed for it.

A practical test of the explosive was given this afternoon off the Government pier on a small scale, and three ounces of the stuff were sufficient to shake the heavy pilings to their foundations, create a waterspout twenty feet high, kill a dozen fish, and make a sailboat 300 yards away rock as if a sudden squall had struck it.

The explosive is for use under water exclusively, and can be handled with impunity on land. Water pressure on the chemical used is said to be the secret of the invention. A time arrangement is to be fastened to each projectile, so that the depth of the explosion can be gauged.

QUEEN REGENT MARKED TO DIE.

Anarchists in London Decide to Revenge Angiolillo's Death.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from San Sebastian says that the Spanish Government has learned that at a secret Anarchist meeting in London it was resolved to avenge the execution of Angiolillo, the assassin of Canovas del Castillo, by an attempt upon the life of the Queen Regent of Spain. Twenty of the ablest Barcelona detectives, it is reported, have been detailed to protect the Queen Regent.

MAN LIFTS 4,222 POUNDS.

"Pat" McCarthy Breaks the World's Record in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.—"Pat" McCarthy, aged thirty-six, broke the world's record this morning by lifting 4,222 pounds of stone piled upon a lot of boards. He got under the pile, and the lifting was done by the muscles of the arms, back, and legs.

McCarthy took up a position which allowed him to bring every muscle of his body into play. After the feat he said: "I will lift against any man in St. Louis, and give him a handicap of half a ton and will wager $500 or less that I can beat any one at that."

CYCLIST BREAKS HIS NECK.

Henry Hinsley Killed in Paterson, N. J., and a Girl Seriously Hurt.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 26.—Henry Hinsley, colored, aged twenty years, ran into a wagon on his bicycle, at Pompton, in the darkness. He was thrown with great force and struck on the hard road on his head. His neck was broken, and he died shortly afterward.

Mattie Carroll, sixteen years of age, while crossing Grand Street, last night, was run down by a scorching wheelman. She is at her home in a precarious condition.

A SOMNAMBULIST KILLED.

Fell Down a Flight of Stairs While Sleep-Walking.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—Charles E. Smith of 152 Dorchester Avenue fell down a flight of stairs in his house, at 2:30 o'clock this morning and was killed.

Smith, who was thirty years old, was a somnambulist. As a child, it is said, he disturbed his parents often by getting out of bed at night and roaming about the house. He outgrew this to some extent, but occasionally would get out of bed while others were asleep and start on a tour of which he knew nothing until told by some one who happened to be awake and witnessed his actions.

PROF. ROSS IS NOT "DROPPED."

President Jordan of Stanford University Contradicts the Report.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—President Jordan of Stanford University, in an open letter to-day, has the following to say in reference to the alleged dropping of Prof. Edward A. Ross from the chair of Social Economics, on account of his free-silver views:

"I have not seen Prof. Ross since May, and he certainly has not been dismissed. With the return of Prof. Warner the work in economic science here is readjusted in accordance with the original plan of the University. Warner, the major professor, takes charge of that course and social pathology; Powers, theoretical economics, and Ross, social science.

"The work in administration and finance will fall to Dr. Durand, who is absent in Europe. Personally, I do not trust or approve the methods by which certain views of Dr. Ross are reached, but I believe in academic freedom within bounds of common sense."

TELEGRAPH LINES BUSY.

Western Union and Postal Report a Revival of Business.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Not since 1890 has the Western Union Telegraph Company done so good a business as in the last six weeks. Western Union officials say that in Chicago the volume of business done during the last six weeks exceeds that done in July and the first two weeks of August, 1893, during the World's Fair. Not only is that true with the Western Union, but the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company reports a marked increase in its local business.

The out-of-town business makes even a better showing, and it can be taken as a fair indication of the return of prosperous times. The companies look for an unusual volume of business this Fall. The increase shows clearly that conditions are much healthier and that the demand is not only steady, but vigorous. Not only are the indications for a period of unusual prosperity noticed in the West, but all over the country.

RESCUED A 300 POUNDER.

Life Savers Had a Hard Time Bringing Drenkerel Ashore.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, L. I., Aug. 26.—Capt. McEnroe and Lieut. Gallagher of the Rockaway Beach Volunteer Life Saving Corps made a rescue yesterday which excited much interest in the thousand persons who witnessed it from the snore. The man rescued was Leonard Drenkerel of 112 Christopher Street, New York City. He is thirty-four years of age and weighs 300 pounds. He went in bathing to-day at Schilling's pavilion, Seaside.

He is a good swimmer, and went out beyond the life lines and was caught by the undertow and carried under. The life savers started for him at once. They reached him after he had lost consciousness, and began to work him shoreward. Owing to his size and weight, this was no easy task, but the life savers finally landed him. He was revived and left for home a few hours later without showing any ill effects from his experience.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm has moved from Manitoba to Lake Superior, diminishing markedly in intensity. The pressure is low in Assinaboia; it is high off the South Atlantic and Middle Pacific coasts, and on the middle slope.

Showers have occurred in the Middle Atlantic States and Florida. The temperature has fallen in the middle slope, Middle and Upper Missouri Valleys, has risen in the northern plateau and in the Mississippi Valley and lake region, and has remained stationary elsewhere.

Generally fair weather may be expected in all districts, except light showers on the Gulf coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	65	68	69
6 A. M.	64	66	68
9 A. M.	66	69	70
12 M.	73	71	74
3 P. M.	72	75	76
6 P. M.	70	73	74
9 P. M.	67	71	72
12 P. M.	68	70	70

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	71⅝
Weather Bureau	70
Corresponding date, 1896	68
Corresponding date for last twenty years	70

The humidity in this city at 8 A. M. yesterday was 86 per cent.; at 8 P. M., 55 per cent.

OWNS NEARLY ALL THE GAS

Standard Oil Co. Controls the Supply of Almost Every Large City in the Country.

HISTORY OF FIVE DEALS

Methods by Which a Market Is Obtained for Nearly Eighteen Million Barrels of Naphtha at a Large Profit Every Year.

The gas supply of nearly every important city in the United States is directly or indirectly controlled by the Standard Oil Company, which has not only made tremendous profits by issues of new securities of gas companies and the increase of the prices of these securities, but has provided a permanent cash market for nearly 18,000,000 barrels of its own product which is unavailable for general commercial purposes. The processes of acquisition have been so gradual, so varied, and so variously and cleverly masked that the general public, while learning from time to time of individual captures, does not understand the full significance of the results of the transactions.

In the refining of petroleum a number of materials remain after the extraction of the oil suitable for use in lamps which are utilized by scientific methods for various purposes. One of the most important of these is a kind of naphtha too dangerous for general commercial use because of its explosive tendencies,

102½. Consolidation was begun there in 1887. Mr. Benedict was interested there, and when he obtained control of the Chicago Gas Light and Coal Company he repudiated the contract of that company for naphtha with the Standard. Charles T. Yerkes, the street railway king, was so friendly with the Standard that he replaced his coal power plants in the power houses of the West and North Chicago railways with oil fuel plants. He has since quarreled with the Standard, and now buys oil of Cudahy, taking 4,800 barrels a day, which is the largest quantity of oil delivered to one customer at one place in the world. That, however, is another story.

The efforts to form a combination of the eight Chicago gas companies were defeated by legislation and litigation. State and city fought them. Plan after plan was tried. Every move was blocked by a suit or an act of the Legislature, or an ordinance by the Municipal Government. Now there is peace, and the organization proceeds prosperously and quietly. Nobody can prove, but everybody believes, that 65 per centum of the securities of the Chicago Gas Company are owned by the Standard Oil Company or its Western connections interested in gas in Ohio, including William Andrews, one of the original Standard Oil Company; L. V. Harkness, its First Vice President, and others.

How the Power Is Extended.

The Standard owns 51 per centum of the stock in 47 oil companies, and has many railroads depending largely on its patronage for dividends, and the ramifications of its power touch in many unexpected places, and penetrate beyond the knowledge of the keenest observers. It is supposed that the company has power over ex-Gov. Flower and other members of the Reorganization Committee through their interests in railroads and other gas companies, and no doubt is felt that it can, at any time, displace the present Board of Directors should it prove unruly. But the Chicago gas companies buy their naphtha of the Standard, the stock has advanced nearly a hundred per centum in a year, and the profits on the manipulation of the securities are estimated at $35,000,000. Of this Mr. Yerkes is credited with receiving 15 per centum and C. R. Cummings, who is interested with the Standard in the formation of the Chicago Economic Fuel Gas Company, is supposed to have received 33 per centum of the remainder; 25 per centum went to Sidney Kent and 27 to W. S. Elkins of Philadelphia, W. H. Kimball, and others.

The Count Jerzmanowski was also interested in the Economic Company, and he is a director in the Equitable of this city, and he and Walton Ferguson and Mr. Benedict are also Directors of the Equitable, composed the committee to reorganize the Chicago Gas Company after it had been legally disorganized and declared a trust in 1894. As President of the gas company, Mr. Yerkes buys naphtha (from the Standard), as head of the railway company, he patronizes a rival. This is taken to indicate that as President of the gas company Mr. Yerkes is powerless to direct the buying of naphtha.

Capture of the Laclede Company.

The stock of the Laclede Gas Company of St. Louis sold here in January, 1896, at 18¾. It rose to 30 in April, but on the last day of the year was quoted at 24. Now it is selling at 40 because of the general conviction that the Standard Oil Company owns it and its perpetual exclusive charter. Somebody has been buying its stock, but where the accumulation has gone is a mystery. Probably the brokers who bought do not know who their real customers are. The Street is convinced, however, that the Standard's hand is there, and the same conviction prevails at St. Louis. The belief is that H. H. Adams & Co., Emmerson, McMillin, and the others now in control, will be put out in a very short time. The Laclede buys naphtha from the Standard, but Cudahy is a rival there because his pipe lines run to within fifteen miles of Chicago, which is nearer that point to St. Louis reached by the Standard lines.

Seventy Cities in a Bunch.

But the gas business of the Standard Oil Company is not confined to New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, Boston, and St. Louis by ownership and alliance, and to Detroit and Buffalo by alliance with Mr. Addicks. Even in Philadelphia, where there is municipal ownership, and through Philadelphia, its power is felt.

The United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia owns the gas plants of seventy cities of this country outside of those named. Clement A. Griscom, President of the American Steamship Company, of Philadelphia, manages the Warden estate, which is the largest holder of United Gas Improvement stock. The same estate holds $3,500,000 of Standard Oil certificates. Mr. Griscom is a Director of the Gas Improvement Company, and is its largest shareholder. The United Gas Improvement Company is the largest customer for naphtha the Standard Oil Company has, taking 8,000,000 barrels of forty gallons each every year.

The following are approximately correct figures of the annual sales of the Standard Company to gas companies in this country:

	Barrels.
Bay State Company	350,000
Brooklyn	1,810,000
Consolidated Gas Company	4,000,000
East River, New York	350,000
Standard, New York	650,000
Mutual, New York	300,000
Chicago	1,250,000
Laclede	750,000
Detroit	170,000
Buffalo	200,000
United Gas Improvement Company	8,000,000
Total	17,800,000

This represents a business of more than $16,000,000 a year at 90 cents a barrel, with profits that are placed by the lowest intelligent estimate at 20 per centum, and are made by utilizing a product most of which would otherwise be wasted.

EQUALIZATION OF ASSESSMENT

Tax Commissioner Barker Not Alarmed by the Threats of the State Board.

President E. P. Barker of the Tax Department was asked yesterday for an expression of opinion regarding the recent statements made by Chairman Heermance of the State Board of Tax Commissioners, in which Mr. Heermance intimates an intention on the part of the State Board to prosecute Assessors who have not assessed property to its full value. The State Tax Commissioners will meet the local Tax Commissioners at 10 o'clock Tuesday forenoon. Mr. Barker declined to discuss the situation so far it regards the intention of the State Commissioners. He said he might have something to say after the State Commissioners had made their equalization. Speaking of the proposed visit of the State Tax Commissioners, President Barker said:

"We have not always agreed with the State officials and their conclusions, nevertheless our labors with them have shown in evidence in the past recommendations to the State Board of Equalization, and for some years we have been 'equalized' against to a much less amount than formerly.

"The public mind is much agitated this year over this question of taxation, and a number of persons interested in taxation have expressed a desire to be present when the State Commissioners are here. Our office is a public one, and we are public officials, and the public have a right to know how we conduct our office.

"This talk of proceeding criminally against Assessors had better be carefully thought over before proceedings are commenced. The taxpayer and the owner of lands have rights and the general law demands that the Assessors shall respect their rights, and I do not think that threats or intimidations should swerve an official in the discharge of his duty. The threats that we hear of floating about have no terrors for me, from my reading of the Consolidation act and the decisions of the courts.

"We endeavor to 'hew close to the line' every time, and inasmuch as the Deputy Commissioners are our Assessors, they make the assessment, and the Tax Commissioners sit to review the work of the Deputies in each and every case where a complaint is made and correction is asked for.

"We here feel that we are doing our work conscientiously and according to the law as the courts hand it to us in their decisions, and we always take the latest decisions as the law. I do not anticipate other than a pleasant time on Tuesday. All present will have an opportunity to speak."

Harry Bohm Will Recover.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Aug. 26.—Harry Bohm, the boy who was injured yesterday afternoon when his father was killed by an engine striking their carriage as they were crossing the track, is doing well and probably will recover. It was at first feared his left leg would have to be amputated, but this will not be done. The leg sustained a compound fracture, which has been successfully set. He is badly bruised about the body. Mr. Bohm's body was taken to 834 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, New York City, to-day. The funeral will be held there on Saturday.

MR. WELLINGTON DEFEATED

His Maryland Republican Faction Beaten in the State Convention.

NEW CAUCUSES IN BALTIMORE

Delegates Elected at the Recent Primaries Thrown Out for Irregularity—Convention Adjourned to Meet in Baltimore September 15.

OCEAN, CITY, Md., Aug. 26.—By a vote of 61 to 56 the delegates to the Republican State Convention to-day refused to indorse Senator George L. Wellington and his views as to the leadership of the party in Maryland. Senator Wellington, as Chairman of the State Central Committee, in calling the convention to order, delivered a long address in defense of his position in the party controversy in Baltimore. He urged the convention to uphold the organization represented by him, but the appeal fell upon deaf ears.

Nominations for temporary Chairman were then called for, and the contest began. Thomas Parran of Calvert named Capt. E. S. S. Turner (Organization) of Wicomico. Congressman Sydney E. Mudd of Charles nominated Dr. Washington G. Tuck (anti-Wellington) of Anne Arundel. While the roll call was in progress a motion to adopt the unit rule was made, and a parliamentary squabble ensued. Mr. Mudd's point of order that a roll call could not be interrupted by another motion was finally sustained by Senator Wellington, who also ruled, amid a storm of protests from delegates and spectators, that the unit rule must prevail. The roll call resulted in the election of Dr. Tuck by a vote of 61 to 56. Emanuel W. Harman of Baltimore County was elected temporary Secretary. After the appointment of committees the convention took a recess until 4 P. M., and when it reassembled it was seen that the elements of the party opposed to the policy of Senator Wellington had gained a complete victory. The Senator took no part in the second session, which was brief but decisive.

Attorney General Harry M. Clabaugh, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, took the floor as soon as the convention was called to order and presented the following resolutions:

"Resolved, by the Republican State Convention, That all the Republican primaries held in the City of Baltimore on July 28, 1897, be and the same are hereby declared null and void, because of irregularity, and that none of the delegates from the City of Baltimore are entitled to seats in this convention, and that the seats of the sitting delegates from said city are hereby declared vacant."

The resolutions provide for the holding of new primary elections and the holding of City and Legislative District Conventions in the City of Baltimore on Sept. 11, when an entire new municipal ticket shall be nominated and new delegates to the State Convention be chosen. The resolutions were received with enthusiastic cheers and adopted without a dissenting voice.

The Committee on Resolutions asked for further time, which was granted, and then the convention adjourned to meet in Baltimore on Sept. 15.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS.

State Convention at Harrisburg Denounces Mr. Cleveland's Civil Service Reform Policy.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 26.—The Republican State Convention, comprising 363 delegates, met in the Harrisburg Opera House to-day and nominated James S. Beacom of Westmoreland County for State Treasurer and Levi G. McCauley of Chester County for Auditor General. The latter had no opposition, but the Allegheny County delegates, under the leadership of State Senator C. L. Magee, placed the name of State Senator John W. Crawford of that county before the convention in opposition to Mr. Beacom. No active canvass was made in Crawford's behalf, however, and he received but nine votes besides the thirty-one cast for him by his home delegation.

The harmony which prevailed was of the most pronounced sort. The delegates appeared to take only a languid interest in the work of the convention. While there was a full attendance of delegates, the gathering was notable for the absence of the usual throng of visitors and shouters that has marked the conventions of the party in past years.

The convention was called to order at 10:30 o'clock by State Chairman Elkin, who also acted as temporary Chairman. He opened the proceedings with a speech devoted almost entirely to State issues. After the election of temporary Secretaries and the appointment of committees, the convention took a recess.

The Committee on Resolutions met at State headquarters during the recess and elected United States Senator Penrose Chairman. Senator Chris L. Magee of Allegheny presented the platform agreed upon by the party leaders. The meeting was harmonious and lasted less than five minutes. The platform was unanimously adopted.

The convention reassembled at 1:20 and the Committee on Permanent Organization presented Senator McCarrell of Harrisburg as permanent Chairman. In the course of his speech upon assuming the chair, Mr. McCarrell said:

"We note with pride the growth of Republican sentiment in our State. It seems to indicate that the intelligent citizenship of this Commonwealth has learned to appreciate the wisdom and value of Republican principles and that further triumphs are already assured. We are not unmindful of the fact that in the last campaign many of opposite political faith, alarmed at the threatening depreciation and dishonor of the National currency and overthrow of our entire financial system, voted with us and swelled the tide which bore us to victory. But we have reason to believe that very many of these will continue to act with us, and we shall heartily welcome them to our ranks."

Nominations were next in order, and Congressman E. E. Robbins of Westmoreland named James S. Beacom of that county for State Treasurer. A. C. Robertson of Allegheny nominated State Senator John W. Crawford of that county. The roll call resulted in the choice of Beacom by a vote of 310 to 40.

Col. H. H. Gilkeson of Chester named Levi G. McCauley of that county for Auditor General. There being no other candidates, McCauley was nominated by acclamation.

Senator Penrose, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, then read the platform. That portion of the document bearing on National issues is as follows:

"The Republicans of Pennsylvania ratify and reaffirm the doctrines enunciated in the National platform adopted at St. Louis in 1896, and approved by the people at the last Presidential election.

"We rejoice with the people of the Nation upon the passage of the Dingley Tariff bill. The enactment redeems the pledges made by the Republican Party to our prostrate manufacturing, commercial, and business interests, and holds out to them the bright promise of prosperity and material development, such as has ever attended upon legislation designed for the protection of home industries and the preservation of home markets. Already the hum of reviving industry is heard throughout the land and the business interests are responding eagerly to the encouraging influence of this legislation.

"'Dollar wheat' has sounded the death knell of the 'free coinage' heresy. In the late Presidential campaign the strongest bid made for the agricultural vote by the Democratic Party was the promise that their success in that election would raise the market price of wheat to $1 a bushel, payable in silver. They were overwhelmingly defeated at the polls, and the farmer now receives for his wheat $1 a bushel—payable in gold. The dollar he thus receives will buy in the market $2.35 worth of silver, as measured by the coinage value of that metal. We pledge ourselves anew to the Republican doctrine of sound money and an honest dollar.

"We adhere to and renew again the pledges of the Republican Party to maintain a just, reasonable, and equitable system of civil service, but we denounce President Cleveland for his partisan abuse of its powers and his manipulation and unjust extension of its provisions beyond that which was originally contemplated by the law or required in the interest of good government, so as to protect the unfit appointees of his own party from threatening non-partisan competition.

"By his violation of the spirit and intent of the law, the offices of the Federal Government have been filled with representatives of a single party; the standard of efficiency has been degraded; veterans of the late war have been dismissed to make place for political favorites without just or reasonable cause; promotions and transfers have been made for partisan reasons, regardless of merit and in disregard of the spirit of the civil service law.

"With an earnest desire to sustain the principles of the law and secure an honest, economical, and efficient administration of the affairs of the Government, we demand that the President of the United States, by executive order, and Congress, by legislative enactment at the approaching session, shall establish a civil service system that shall meet the approval of the better judgment and common sense of the American people.

"We heartily and cordially indorse the Administration of President McKinley. Although but a few months have passed since his induction into the high office for which he was chosen, he has proved himself worthy of the confidence reposed in him by the American people. Firm as an executive officer, diplomatic and dignified in his official relations with other countries, wise and conservative in council, unyielding and immovable in his devotion to the principles of good government, determined and uncompromising in the advocacy of a party policy that is restoring prosperity to our country, constant and faithful to the doctrine of his party, demanding that the integrity of our monetary system shall be maintained, he has met the highest expectations of the Republican Party and the American people."

The platform was unanimously adopted without debate, and the convention then adjourned.

NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS.

Senator Thurston Announces that He Will Not Be a Candidate for Re-election.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 26.—Nebraska Republicans made a record for speed and harmony to-day in their State Convention. The session began shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon, and work was completed before 6. The absence of any reference to the money question in the platform caused some surprise, and was explained by one member of the Committee on Resolutions by saying: "The silver question is a dead issue, and needs no burial at the hands of Nebraska Republicans." The only thing approaching a sensation was the announcement of Senator John M. Thurston, in his address to the convention, that he would not again be a candidate for the Senate.

Norris Brown of Kearney was made temporary Chairman. In the course of his speech on taking the chair, he said:

"The debts of Nebraska are being paid because of the brains and energy, thrift and honesty of the Nebraska debtor. If our people were to follow the political doctrines of their Governor they would adopt the policy of repudiation instead of liquidation.

"I begin to understand why you appear so well and happy. You are thinking of wheat and silver. They have come to the parting of the ways. They were traveling together, each hurrying the other onward since the good old days of Benjamin Harrison, until last October, when the Republican victory became assured, and they have not been within speaking distance of each other since.

"This is the hour and opportunity for us to begin the work of getting Nebraska back into the Union again. The immediate problem for us to-day is to save our Supreme Court from Populist invasion and to save our splendid State from the contempt of good men."

John L. McHeeley of Minden was elected permanent Chairman. But four counties had been called for nominations for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, when a motion to nominate Judge A. M. Post by acclamation was carried. C. W. Kaley of Kearney County was renominated for Regent of the State University by acclamation, and J. N. Dryden of Buffalo County for Second Regent.

The platform adopted is essentially a reiteration of the St. Louis declarations. It congratulates President McKinley on his successful administration, and indorses the new tariff law.

It charges Gov. Holcomb with attempting to array class against class, and with discrediting the State in the Eastern press.

GOOD GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

Demurrer to Indictments Against Erie County Supervisors Sustained.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Justice Spring has filed a decision in the matter of a demurrer to indictments against several Supervisors of Erie County charging them with the improper expenditure of county funds.

The decision has the effect of quashing the indictments, which were secured through the efforts of the Good Government Clubs.

PROHIBITION NOMINATIONS.

Tickets in the Field in Saratoga and Ontario Counties.

SARATOGA, Aug. 26.—The Saratoga County Prohibitionists have nominated W. H. H. Tourtellotte of Clifton Park for member of Assembly. The delegates to the State Convention include H. M. Messinger, R. D. Andrews, C. Smith, J. T. Sweetman, H. H. Ferris, J. W. Coons, R. N. Ramsey, and A. Thomas.

CORNING, N. Y., Aug. 26.—The Ontario County Prohibitionists have nominated the following ticket: Member of Assembly—Thomas H. Powell of Naples; County Clerk—C. H. Wood of Farmington; Sheriff—James Elton of West Bloomfield; County Treasurer—George H. Preston of Manchester.

SARATOGA, Aug. 26.—Warren County Prohibitionists have nominated Elmer J. West of Lake George for member of Assembly.

BAY STATE GOLD DEMOCRATS.

They Decide to Hold a Convention in Faneuil Hall.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—The State Committee of the Gold Standard Democrats of Massachusetts held a meeting here yesterday, with John C. Lane as Chairman.

After a long debate as to the prospects of the party in this State, it was decided to hold a State Convention in Faneuil Hall on Sept. 30.

Justice Parker Would Accept.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 26.—The attention of Justice Alton B. Parker having been called to the statement of Chairman Danforth of the Democratic State Committee that the sentiment in favor of his nomination to the Court of Appeals bench was very strong and that no serious opposition to him in the committee is expected, he said: "While I have never sought and will not seek the nomination, I shall accept it if tendered to me."

Myron E. Bartlett Made Judge.

ALBANY, Aug. 26.—Gov. Black has appointed Myron E. Bartlett of Warsaw as County Judge for Wyoming County, to fill the place caused by the death of Judge Lorish.

A Republican Gets an Office.

ALBION, N. Y., Aug. 26.—William A. Parmalee, a Republican, has been appointed Steward of the Western House of Refuge for Women, to succeed S. G. Nott, a Democrat.

Waterway Board Goes to Detroit.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—The Deep Waterway Board, composed of Major T. W. Raymond, United States Army; Alfred Noble of Chicago, and George Y. Wisner of Detroit, held a meeting here to-day and decided to make Detroit the headquarters of the board. It was also decided to put a surveying party promptly at work to survey the route of the Niagara ship canal.

Married at Coney Island.

Thomas Jones, who says he is a surgeon in the United States Navy, was married last evening at Coney Island by Justice of the Peace Finnerty to Elizabeth Fanning, who came all the way from Montana to become Mrs. Jones. Jones is stationed at Mare Island and is on a three months' leave of absence.

College Point Bonds Sold.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., Aug. 28.—Greater New York was saddled with another bond debt last night when the Board of Education of this village awarded $50,000 worth of bonds for school purposes to Seymour Brothers & Co. of New York at 110.63. It was the highest premium paid in Queens County.

WEALTH OF THE KLONDIKE

James McNames, Who Arrived in Port Townsend, Sold His Claims for $137,000.

RICHES OF BONANZA CREEK

Gold Amounting to $112,000 Taken from the Lippy Claim—Safes at Dawson City Filled to Overflowing — Circle City Deserted.

FORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Aug. 26.—The schooner Fred E. Sanders arrived early this morning, thirty days from St. Michaels, Alaska, with six passengers from the Klondike country. They are J. S. Dinsmore, a merchant of Eureka, Cal.; Charles Vest of Portland, Ore.; James McNamee, Juneau; J. Lowe, a miner of Puget Sound, and Henry Ash and wife of Dawson City.

Only three of the number have been engaged in mining, but all are much pleased with their prospect and intend to return in the Spring. The total amount in nuggets brought by the Sanders is about $50,000. James McNamee of Juneau, who is on his way to Bartlett Springs, Cal., probably made the luckiest strike among them. He took from his fourteen claims $137,000, but reinvested most of it.

Mr. McNamee said: "I went into Alaska about four years ago, but only went to Klondike one year ago. There are about 3,500 people in the Klondike district, and unless the Yukon steamers make another trip this year there will be a shortage of provisions at Dawson. Reports of rich strikes on the Stewart River are untrue. Bars pan out well, but no big strikes have been made there during the last twelve months. I think the entire Klondike district has not produced more than $2,000,000. If we could have secured men to work our claims more would have been taken out, but although wages are $15 per day men desired to prospect for themselves. If we can get men next season I believe the district will produce $8,000,000.

Joseph Lowe, an old-time miner of Puget Sound, brought down enough to "get back on," as he termed it. His claims are near Circle City, and he says promise well. He adds that Minook Creek, 250 miles below Circle City, in American territory, has been attracting some attention. Several claims which have been staked out there promise well.

Latest Gold Discoveries.

J. S. Densmore, who brought $50,000 worth of gold, gives the following account of the latest discoveries of gold in the Klondike region: "Hunter Creek, which is 300 miles northwest of Circle City, was discovered early in the Summer by James Langford, who was the first miner to get to bedrock. He took out $2,500 in one week's work from one sluice rock box. Pay dirt was encountered from the surface down. No pan ran less than 75 cents, and from that to $175. There was a grand stampede to Hunter Creek in June, and the whole creek is taken up. Undoubtedly it will be as rich as Bonanza. Rich placer beds have been found in Dominion and Bear Creeks. The Klondike will produce $15,000,000 this year.

"I went into the Klondike over the Chilkoot Pass last April with four tons of provisions, which I sold at 400 per cent. profit. Wages will be $15 per day all this Winter."

Joseph Ladue, the man who laid out Dawson, and who has been called the Klondike magnet, must give way to Skiff, Michael, and McNamee. These men are the wealthiest in the Klondike. Besides owning No. 26 above Discovery and Bonanza, which paid $4,000 in the sluice box last Winter, Michael owns a half interest in twelve other claims in the district. From the Bonanza claims he cleared over $113,000 this Spring.

Laboring Man Made Wealthy.

Mr. Michaels was formerly a laboring man at Eureka, Cal. McNamee spent four years in the Yukon with indifferent success until he struck the Klondike, then he got rich as fast as he could dig out the pure gold from the bedrock of his claim on Eldorado Creek. After the Portland left St. Michael's, he cleaned up the last lump he owned, and added up his pile. It figured $137,000.

Harry Ash, the gambler king, went to Dawson in March with $80,000, which he made in conducting a dancehall at Circle City. He bought mines and leased others. In other ways known to the profession he made money. To the Chronicle correspondent he exhibited a receipt from the Alaska Commercial Company, at Dawson, for a deposit of $145,000. He deposited $75,000 with a local bank this afternoon.

The passengers say the big load of gold will be brought out in the Spring. Two millions will come out this Fall.

On the Schooner Coleman.

The schooner J. M. Colman, which left St. Michael's, at the mouth of the Yukon, July 28, was spoken last night off Race Rocks at 9:30 o'clock by the Associated Press tug Vigilant, which was in the Straits watching for the arrival of the steamer Portland. The Colman brings four passengers who have been in the Klondike and who left Dawson City July 17. The passengers are Charles H. Metcalf of Detroit, Mich.; B. E. Jones, Berkeley, Cal., an assayer for the Alaska Commercial Company at Dawson; C. B. and Z. L. Patrick, brothers, from Humboldt, Cal. They left Dawson ten days after the Thorp party, which arrived at Seattle last week on the steamer George E. Starr from Dyea. They all tell stories of the richness of the Klondike, Bonanza, and Eldorado Creeks, but all say that very few clean-ups have been made since the early Summer.

Metcalf has been engaged in the merchandise business at Dawson City, Circle City, and other points for three years past, and has been out every year. He goes in each year over the Dyea trail, and last Spring he took twenty tons of freight. It took him from March 6 to May 1 to get his freight over the pass with one man, two horses, and eight dogs. From Lake Linderman to Dawson City he was fourteen days.

Rich Claim on the Bonanza.

When the Colman left St. Michael's there were about twelve men waiting to come out on the steamer Portland, and another steamer with passengers was expected down the river before the time set for the sailing of the Portland. The men waiting at St. Michael's all had from $5,000 to $15,000, but no phenomenal strikes were reported by them. With regard to ascending the Yukon, Mr. Metcalf says it takes from twenty to twenty-five days to go from St. Michael's to Dawson City, and passengers leaving Seattle later than Aug. 20 will have no chance of reaching Dawson City this Fall. The Lippy claim, on Bonanza Creek, from which gold amounting to $112,000 was taken, he said, was one of the best developed claims in the group. Others will doubtless prove just as rich when fully developed.

On Bonanza Creek.

The first claim located on Bonanza Creek was named. Discovery and recognized by miners as the centre of the field, many others being numbered each way from it. Sixty claims are now located above and ninety below Discovery, in all fifteen miles being taken. On Eldorado Creek, which empties into Bonanza, there are sixty claims, twenty nearest the junction of the creeks being fabulously rich. From one claim located on Skookum Gulf, tributary to Bonanza Creek, N. W. Porters of Denver and Joseph Goldsmith of Juneau took $5,000 in nuggets of fine gold. They afterward sold the claim for $25,000 cash. They worked only four weeks. Bear Creek, a small tributary to Klondike, is also remarkably rich in gold.

The Wealth Holding Out.

B. E. Jones of Berkeley, Cal., said: "I should say there are about 2,500 people in Dawson City and on the creeks round about there. This Summer only about twenty claims have been worked, and thus far not a large sum of money has been taken out. Most everybody is getting ready for the Winter's work, which will be pushed as vigorously this year as last. As far as I can estimate, the great wealth of the Klondike is holding out. Still, the amount of gold that will come down this Fall will not be as large as estimated in some quarters. I should say that there will be in the neighborhood of 175 men down by the Portland and Excelsior, and a very fair average to each man would not exceed $10,000. Many will bring down practically nothing. I would not care to say what the Alaska Commercial Company has in gold on hand.

Gold Stored in Saloons.

"At one time gold was so plentiful at Dawson City people did not know what to do with it. The trading company's safes were filled, and the stuff was packed away in saloons and in any place the miners could find. But most of the gold was taken out when the clean-ups were completed last Spring. Since then there has not been such a large amount of gold coming out, as the wet season does not permit of excavating. This coming Winter there will be about 900 claims in active operation. They will nearly all do well, according to present indications, and next Winter's output will be proportionately as large as last, although there will not be as many very rich strikes.

Concerning Supplies.

"The bench claims are turning out well, much better, in fact, than was expected. The upper end of some of the creeks that are rich at the mouth range from 15 to 20 cents to the pan.

"As to supplies, I believe there will be fully 4,500 tons taken up on the river boats owned by the trading companies.

"About half of this, however, represents provisions, the other being supplies. Last year ice began to run in the Yukon as early as Sept. 23, and if the river begins to run this early this year, many of the boats now going up and intended for the Klondike will not get through until next year. I believe the Indian River and its tributaries will prove valuable diggings next Winter.

"You may say that Circle City is practically deserted, the people having all gone to Dawson. The river steamers Alice, Bella, and Healy have made their second trips down the river for the season. They will be down again in time to meet the Portland and the Excelsior, and most of the miners who will come out this Fall will be aboard on their final trip."

UNITED STATES AT THE KLONDIKE.

Geological Survey Expedition Next Spring—The Labor Expert.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The Geological Survey will not send a party into the Klondike country until next Spring. An appropriation of $5,000 is available, but this came too late for use before Spring. Before that time it is thought that Congress will make a much larger appropriation, probably $25,000, so that five parties from the Geological Survey may be equipped next Spring.

The Bureau of Labor has not yet heard officially from its expert, who has gone to the Klondike to investigate labor conditions. He has been in the north, and is thought to be well along on the Yukon by this time. A private letter from him makes no reference to the congested condition of labor that had been reported from the points leading to the gold country.

Smelting Works for Vancouver, B. C.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 26.—Word has been received here that a London syndicate, which has undertaken a proposal to erect a smelter here, has received the necessary capital, and will begin construction work this Winter, the works to be in operation by June next. The capital of the company will be £250,000, and besides the smelter, a refinery will be built. The smelter will have a capacity of 350 tons daily.

ELECTRIC SLEIGHS FOR MINERS.

Chicago Company Incorporated—Pullman to Build the Vehicles.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—W. T. Croslen, General Superintendent of the Great Northern Building and Transportation Company, has invented an electric sleigh which, it is said, will carry weary miners and heavy packs over the trails leading to the gold fields.

The company proposes to establish an electric sleigh service between the headwaters of the Yukon River and the lakes to Dawson City. The sleighs will be built by the Pullman Company, and will attain a speed of sixty miles an hour. The company is incorporated with a capital of $10,000,000.

GREAT RICHES OF MINERS.

An Old Wood Cutter Mines $60,000—"Dick" Law Captures $120,000—Bad Prospect for Winter.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 26.—The steamer City of Topeka, which has just arrived here, left Juneau just after the arrival there of Joe Berch, James McKay, and Archie Shelp, who made the trip from Dawson City to Dyea in twenty days. They did not come any further than Juneau, but intend to go back to the mines. They had a rough trip, having to paddle and tow their boat up the river.

Shelp, in conversation with one of the passengers who came down on the Topeka, spoke very highly of Stewart and Indian Rivers, although there have been no sensational finds, from $10,000 to $15,000 being taken out of these rivers. Close upon $2,000,000 in dust had gone down on river steamers, others intending to take the steamer Portland at St. Michaels. Gold passed at $17 an ounce at Dawson City.

Shelp gives a list of Juneau men who struck it rich. They are Dick Law, $120,000; J. Smith, $5,000; Oscar Ashby and W. Leak refused $100,000 for their claim; Joe Brant, $10,000; Cornelius Edwards, $25,000; A. Whipple, $10,000; Harry Ash, who left St. Michaels on the last boat for San Francisco, $100,000, and an old man who a few months ago was cutting wood around Juneau, $60,000.

About a dozen men who went north within the last few weeks, intending to go to the mines, came back on the Topeka, and say that many will follow them. The trail from Skaguay is now entirely blocked. On the Dyea trail packers are charging 40 cents a pound. This is, of course, prohibitory so far as a poor man is concerned. All are unanimous in saying that men cannot get their outfits over before Winter closes in, and that snow is already beginning to fall on the summit, the first flurry having come down last week.

Men are selling their outfits for what they can get for them. There are now 6,000 men at Skaguay and Dyea and along the trails, and not one out of ten of these men will get his outfits to the lake. Two surveys have been sent out to try and find a better route for the Skaguay trail, and if they succeed men promise to go to work on it. The other trail is practically impassable. Pack horses are unable to carry more than 100 pounds over it. In some places men have to use both hands and feet to get over the rocks and can carry very little. Some work was done on the old trail, but men were too eager to get off to the mines to do much. Among those who have thrown up the sponge and come back to civilization are Samuel Brown, Seattle, and Bert Miles, attorney, of Los Angeles.

EVEN THE OYSTER PROSPERS.

Promise of the Best Harvest in Years in Great South Bay.

SAYVILLE, Aug. 26.—This is the year for the vindication of the oyster. There has been a popular impression that, whatever his other good qualities might be, he lacked enthusiasm. He has been accused of being cool and ultra conservative, and wrapped up in his own affairs and interests, and of concerning himself little with the common defense and general welfare of the country.

Yet here in South Bay he is proving that the wave of prosperity, the reviving spirit of hope, and growth, have reached him. He has come forward with the grace of a true sportsman, and entered himself against wheat, stocks, baseball, and other industries, enterprises, and products in the race of progress. The oyster planters unite in the declaration that the oyster beds are thoroughly in harmony with the country, and are more promising than ever before. The oyster is not only more numerous than ever, but he is fatter and more luscious, and awaiting the arrival of a month with an R in it, calmly conscious of his own readiness to meet the emergency.

By some unexpected and unexampled freak of nature a new growth of spawn has developed in these waters. Oyster beds supposed to have been exhausted long ago have suddenly burst into full bloom. The baymen who have been stranded for years are hopeful and happy once more. They are taking up and selling spawn. Hundreds of them—the baymen—are already busy, and they say this year's work of wind or weather, tides or gold standard, or whatever it is, means prosperity along Great South Bay for ten years to come.

The Long Island oyster has again come to the front, and demands his place in the first set of the jubilee dance along with wheat. He is not a clam. He is part of the general boom, and proposes to promote the Fall trade.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

8:30 A. M.—208 Delancey Street; Hincker Wire; $20.

11:15 A. M.—303 East Seventy-ninth Street; Mrs. F. Lynox; $10.

11:40 A. M.—233 Hudson Street; Robert Cook; $3,000.

2:45 P. M.—272 Rivington Street; occupants unknown; $250.

5:45 P. M.—19 Clifford Street; Solomon Hartman; $5.

5:50 P. M.—163 Henry Street; Meyer Soloman; $800.

7 P. M.—3,430 Third Avenue; Bertha Adler; $50.

8:45 P. M.—910 Sixth Avenue; Thomas Eckhorn; no damage.

9:30 P. M.—1,884 Second Avenue; Joseph Alcrock; damage, $40.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Lorillard Spencer, Newport.

ASTOR—Carl von Hogen, Orleigo, Germany; Pardon Cornell, New Bedford; F. T. Hamshaw, Caribou, British Columbia.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Congressman James Le Fevre, New Paltz, N. Y.; A. C. Anson and Chicago Baseball Club; Prof. Stuart, Sydney, New South Wales.

GILSEY—Ex-Judge J. S. L'Amoreaux, Ballston, Spa; John Fritz, Bethlehem, Penn.

GRAND—Col. William H. Powell, United States Army; Col. W. C. Herbert, United States Navy; John B. Roach, Chester, Penn.

HOFFMAN—George W. Nott, ex-Postmaster of New Orleans; Leo A. Guiterman, St. Paul.

HOLLAND HOUSE—Dr. S. W. Bettle, United States Navy; H. P. Howard, United States Army.

IMPERIAL—Judge E. R. Cullum, San Francisco; Lord Norbury, England.

MANHATTAN—Senator Jerome Hill, Missouri.

MURRAY HILL—Barton Van Voorhis, Newport; A. Guyot Cameron, Princeton.

NORMANDIE—William Wallace Lawton, Havana.

PLAZA—C. E. Loss, Mexico; Dr. Stille, Philadelphia.

VENDOME—Harry Peyton, Washington.

WALDORF—A. G. Yates, Rochester; Carl Edelheim, Philadelphia.

WINDSOR—Mrs. Thomas F. Bayard, Delaware.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Arms-Doepke, The, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. J. Bensen, dry goods; 56 Worth Street.

Armistead, E. S., Pike Road, Ala.; dry goods; Hoffman House.

Appel, Louis, Louisville, Ky., gents' furnishings.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; Miss A. M. Blanchard, ladies' and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Andoe, R. E., & Co., Gainesville, Ga.; G. F. Byers, shoes; Hotel Albert.

Barle, W., & Son, Saginaw, Mich.; W. Bresterfeld, cloaks and suits; Hotel Cadillac.

Boyle Brothers, Boston, Mass.; T. F. Boyle, carpets; E. J. Boyle, carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Bledler, W. T., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Bledler, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Imperial.

Brady Brothers & Co., Winfield, Kan.; Joseph J. Brady, general merchandise.

Baum, S., Claremont, N. H., dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Blumenthal, H., Fremont, Neb., clothing and dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Bruce, Marshall, & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; J. H. Bruce, blank books and stationery; Marlborough Hotel.

Bloom, S., Deadwood, S. D., dry goods, clothing, &c.; Hotel Imperial.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Gateley, dry goods and millinery; Hoffman House.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; George Gateley, dry goods and millinery, 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Chancellor & Co., Columbus, Ga.; A. C. Chancellor, clothing, &c.; Westminster Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. M. Leish represents, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Cunningham, R. J., Olean, N. Y., department store; Broadway Central Hotel.

Cleland, Simpson & Taylor, Scranton, Penn.; D. E. Taylor, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Cleland, J., & Co., Scranton, Penn.; J. Cleland, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Imperial.

Cohen, Harry, Cleveland, Ohio, millinery.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; B.

ACT OF INSANE YOUNG MAN

John Hallenbeck Shoots and Mortally Injures Lizzie Humphrey in Williamsburg.

THEN BEGS TO BE KILLED

Young Lady Was a Visitor at His Mother's House and Was About to Leave When the Man Stopped Her.

Lizzie Humphrey, a laceworker twenty-six years of age, was shot last evening and probably fatally injured by an insane young man who was infatuated with her. The shooting occurred at the home of Mrs. Julia Hallenbeck mother of the young man, on the third floor of the building at 155 Broadway, Williamsburg. Miss Humphrey has been in the habit for a year past of paying frequent visits to Mrs. Hallenbeck's three daughters, the Misses Julia, Nellie, and May. She had thus come in contact with John Hallenbeck, aged twenty-three years, and it was he who probably fatally injured her last evening.

Until recently young Hallenbeck was employed by the Singer Manufacturing Company at Elizabethport, N. J. About four months ago he developed unmistakable symptoms of insanity, and in his delirium would refer to Miss Humphrey. Mrs. Hallenbeck called the young lady's attention to this fact, and advised her to cease her visits to the house. Miss Humphrey declared that she had no fear of the young man doing her bodily injury, and continued to visit the Hallenbecks' apartment.

Young Hallenbeck's dementia has grown gradually worse, and a physician who examined him advised his immediate removal to a sanitarium or asylum. The Hallenbeck people refused, however, to act upon this advice, and have kept the young man in the house, and have always sent an attendant with him when he went on the street.

Last evening when Miss Humphrey arrived at the Hallenbeck home, John responded to her ring at the door and ushered her into the parlor. In the room adjoining May was receiving a call from Otto Ruse of 554 Bedford Avenue. The other sisters came into the parlor and spent an enjoyable evening with their caller.

About 11 o'clock Miss Humphrey announced her intention of going home, and started for the stairway. John followed her into the hall, saying: "You can't leave that way." Pulling a .32-calibre revolver from his pocket, he deliberately aimed it at her and shot three times. The first ball lodged in the girl's right side, entering the lung, the second lodged in her right arm, while the third went wide of its mark. The girl fell screaming to the floor. Mr. Ruse ran out and disarmed the young man. Policeman O'Connor, attracted by the shooting, summoned an ambulance from St. Catharine's Hospital. Surgeon Duhitt found the wounds dangerous. The girl, however, retained consciousness, and strenuously objected to being taken away. She would not say that Hallenbeck had shot her, and when asked said she did not know. She was removed to the hospital, where it is thought her wounds will prove fatal.

Young Hallenbeck raved terribly after her removal. He begged Ruse to kill him, and said he wanted to die. Those present had all they could do to restrain the lunatic from jumping from a window. He was locked up in the Bedford Avenue Police Station.

LECTURE BY JOHN P. FAURE.

He Presents Pictures Contrasting Past and Present Methods.

John P. Faure, Commissioner of Charities, gave an illustrated lecture last evening under the auspices of the Citizens' Union of the Eighth Assembly District in New Irving Hall, in Broome Street. The pictures contrasted the present and former methods of the Department of Charities and Correction, dwelling in particular on the improvements adopted by the present administration in the treatment of the sick and of the aged paupers. One picture that showed Mayor Strong and Commissioner Faure on Blackwell's Island was roundly applauded.

Commissioner Faure said in 1895 the new Charities Commissioners found that the preceding administration had been careless about the needs and comfort of the sick. There were only six ambulances for all the city's hospitals, and these were of different patterns, and the insides were so constructed that disease germs could easily accumulate and multiply. Two pictures were shown, one of an old-time ambulance and the other of a new and improved one, specially designed by Mr. Faure.

Other pictures are of the old hospital dressing rooms of Bellevue Hospital crowded with persons, the new dressing rooms, with two physicians in attendance, and furnished with all the necessaries for physicians, nurses, and patients; the old operating room, with one poor operating table, a can and basin, and the new one with all the requisites for operations, and buildings on Blackwell's Island.

Mr. Faure said in the old Almshouse 530 people had to sleep on the floor. Instead of making more room for the increasing number of inmates the old administration huddled them more closely together. The present administration had increased the accommodation, and new buildings were being erected as fast as possible. A picture showed 1,200 paupers standing in line waiting to get into a dining room that barely held 300, while another showed a picture of the buildings in course of construction.

The last pictures were black squares, showing the proportion of benefit that the sick and paupers had derived under the old and the present administrations. They were in proportion of one to about eight. In 1893, 1894, and 1895 $219,000 was appropriated for the Department of Charities and Correction. In 1896 and 1897 $2,467,000 was appropriated for the Department of Charities and the Department of Correction, but that included Mr. Faure said, the cost of new buildings for both departments and numerous improvements for the care and comfort of the sick and paupers. The new administration did not think it humane to follow in the footsteps of the old, where overcrowding, carelessness, and filth prevailed, where a large five-story building on the island got all its water from a hydrant outside, where no provision had been made to guard against danger from fire.

MADAGASCAR'S SLOW PROGRESS.

American Machinery Not Yet Introduced—Prejudice of French Officials.

United States Consul Wetter, at Tamatave, Madagascar, replying to an inquiry from an American manufacturing firm, under recent date, says that no introduction of American machinery to speak of has yet occurred in that country, and the prospect there is not encouraging because of the prejudices against foreign machinery in the French official mind.

For a long time to come the only works that will be possible in the island will come under the heads of public works undertaken by the Government, concessionary corporation and individual enterprise. Unless some valuable gold mines are discovered in the near future the country's development, the Consul says, will be slow.

The only public work at present, outside of some street leveling in the capital, is the cutting of connecting canals between a chain of lakes extending from Tamatave down the coast to Andevoranto.

Goods for public work would probably be admitted free, but for private persons, American machinery would probably pay the same duties as in France.

Fruit Shipments to England.

United States Commercial Agent Walton, at Port Antonio, in a communication published in the State Department's Consular notes, says regarding the export of fruit: "Early last Winter a company was organized to carry bananas and oranges from this island direct to England in vessels provided with cold-storage compartments, and several shiploads were sent; but as yet the venture has not proved successful financially. Unimpaired fruit brought remunerative prices, but in hardly a cargo was 50 per cent. of the fruit good."

Alien Tax Law Invalid.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 26.—The Alien Tax law was decided unconstitutional to-day by Judge Acheson of the United States court.

ENGLISH RAILWAY BUSINESS.

A Thousand Millions Sterling Capital, A Hundred Million Passengers, and Freight Earnings of 125 Million Dollars.

From The London Standard.

The railway returns for the United Kingdom relative to 1896, prepared by the Commercial Labor and Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, were issued the other day as a blue book, with summary tables for each year commencing with 1854. The total number of miles of railway open at the close of last year was 21,277. The amount of capital authorized was £1,127,605,000, of which £1,029,475,000 was paid up. The number of passengers conveyed, exclusive of season ticket holders, was 980,339,000. The gross receipts from the passenger traffic, including season tickets and other items, were £39,121,000, and from the goods traffic £46,175,000. Miscellaneous receipts, including rents, tolls, and the proceeds from navigation, were £4,823,000, thus making a total from all sources of £90,119,000. The working expenditure was £50,193,000, leaving £39,926,000 as the net receipts, or 3.88 per cent. on the capital, an advance on the four previous years, though less than in most of the years since 1859.

Exclusive of season and periodical tickets, the first-class passengers were 31,362,498, the second 60,372,782, and the third class, including Parliamentary, 888,604,153. The holders of season or periodical tickets were 1,263,863. There were no second-class passengers in Scotland. The number of miles traveled by passenger trains was 193,661,000, and by goods and mineral trains 157,740,000. The receipts from first-class passengers were £3,135,000, from second-class, £2,058,000, from third-class £24,780,000, and from the holders of season or periodical tickets £2,915,000. Excess luggage, parcels, carriages, horses, and dogs brought in £5,225,000 and mails £1,009,700. The receipts from the goods traffic were £25,901,000 for merchandise, £1,343,000 for live stock, and £18,931,000 for minerals. The entire working expenditure amounted to 56 per cent. of the total receipts, the same proportion as in the previous two years, though less than in 1893. The 56 per cent. was first reached in 1892 and 50 per cent. in 1867. Among the items of working expenditure are £15,560,000 for coaching and merchandise traffic, £13,000,000 for locomotive power, £8,167,000 for maintenance of way, £4,264,000 for repairs and renewals of carriages and wagons, £3,149,000 for rates and taxes, £271,800 for Government duty, £271,000 as compensation for damage and loss of goods, and £118,500 as compensation for personal injuries, while legal and Parliamentary expenses absorbed £288,000. The rolling stock includes a total of 662,754 vehicles, in addition to which are nearly 19,000 locomotives.

With respect to the passenger traffic it will be interesting to observe, by way of comparison, that in 1895 with 21,174 miles of line open, the first-class passengers were 29,990,006, the second class 58,567,859, and the third class 841,213,044. The holders of season and periodical tickets were 1,196,827. The first-class receipts were £3,034,000, the second £1,935,000, the third £23,796,000, and season tickets £2,760,350.

GERMAN TRADERS' ENTERPRISE.

Consul Monaghan Says No Land Is So Small as to Escape It.

"No land is so small or so far away as to escape the Germans," says United States Consul Monaghan in a report printed in the Consular notes published by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the State Department.

"Their methods in Palestine, reported recently by a British Consul, show how success is won. In 1894 England supplied 15.6 per cent. of all Palestine's imports; she had in 1895 only 10.5 per cent., and in 1896 10.8 per cent. French imports into Palestine have decreased. Germany's exports went up from 7.3 per cent. in 1894 to 8.5 per cent. in 1895, and 8.9 per cent. in 1896.

"The British Consul says, (I quote freely from the German report:)

"'This is unquestionably due to the system adopted by German export houses of sending out a large number of traveling salesmen, who place properly prepared and carefully kept samples before the people visited, and who study tastes, peculiarities in packing, putting up, &c., and prices. The number of traveling agents in Palestine in 1895 was twenty-nine Germans, eighteen Austrians, thirteen Frenchmen, four Englishmen, three Swiss, two Italians, and one Belgian. Two of the English agents represented five London firms.'

"It is, of course, not only possible, but wise, to have one agent represent several houses, as long as he carries goods that in no way conflict. For instance, an agent sent by an export union to sell paints, oils, &c., could carry white lead, dry colors, varnish, putty, aniline colors, water colors, oil colors for art and for houses, kalsomine, &c., and yet have no one article in the line conflict with the other. In this way, merchants seeking trade in new territory might save much that would have to be paid were a man sent out by each manufacturer.

"The English Consul continues: 'It is therefore evident that the system adopted by Germany in sending out these technically trained agents, especially into new territory, is the only effective way to win such success as has marked the footsteps of their travelers in recent years. Only in this way is it possible to get a good knowledge of other nations' needs, markets, &c.'"

Referring to German trade in South America, Consul Monaghan says:

"Germany sent to South America, via Hamburg, in 1893 manufactured wares worth 102,000,000 marks ($24,316,000.) They were sent to the Argentine Republic, Chile, and Uruguay. In 1895 goods worth 81,000,000 marks were sent; in 1894, 60,000,000 marks. Of these the Argentine Republic took, in 1896, 51,000,000 marks; in 1895, 34,000,000 marks; in 1894, 27,000,000 marks. The total exports to these countries is put down at 200,000,000 marks ($57,000,000.) The growing importance of South American markets for German merchants and manufacturers is manifested by this large growth of trade, not marked by decades, but by single years. While it is true that England leads the list in trade with most South American countries, this Empire is following fast and gaining with each year."

The Michigan Farmers Happy.

From The Detroit (Mich.) Tribune.

It would appear that the State of Michigan is emerging from a long period of financial depression with a sort of joyous bound. A wheat crop, estimated at 15,000,000 bushels, is now valued at as many dollars. Last Spring the usual report went abroad that the frost and blight had ruined the fruit crop, but at present the railroads of the western part of the State have put every available car into commission, and they still need 2,000 cars to enable them to handle the fruit crop promptly. This means that the State of Michigan in particular is on the verge of a general business revival which will benefit every citizen and every interest of the Commonwealth. Prosperity is at hand, and it is to be ushered in by natural causes. Mother earth has poured a wealth of more than $25,000,000 into the laps of the people, who have been waiting through four years of leanness.

Big Garbage Reduction Company.

TRENTON, Aug. 26.—Articles of incorporation of the General American Reduction Company, with an authorized capital of $3,000,000, were filed this afternoon with the Secretary of State. The company begins business with $1,500,000 paid in. It is organized for the purpose of reducing garbage and waste matter and manufacturing products from the matter thus reduced. The company is also authorized to license other concerns to use apparatus similar to its own. The incorporators are Samuel M. Roosevelt, 1,002 Fifth Avenue, New York; Daniel R. Case of Bristol, R. I., and William H. Vandrell of Hoboken, N. J.

A Triple Celebration.

From The Portland Oregonian.

One of the most noticeable instances of artistic enterprise exhibited in connection with the Queen's Jubilee was the The Illustrated Weekly Magazine issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES for July 4. This particular issue of THE TIMES's Magazine Supplement was really a triple celebration, for it covered and honored not only the Fourth of July and the Queen's Jubilee, but the wonderful progress made in the art of illustrated dailies.

Hood's Pills

Are much in little; always ready, efficient, satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever; cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, &c. Price, 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

GOV. GRIGGS TO LAWYERS

New Jersey's Executive Addresses the American Bar Association in Cleveland.

FOR REFORMS IN LAW MAKING

He Says This Branch of the Government Business Is Carried on with Less Scientific and Orderly Method than Any Other.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 26.—The members of the American Bar Association this morning listened to an excellent annual address by Gov. John W. Griggs of New Jersey on "Legislation and the Needs of Reform in Lawmaking," and adopted a resolution which committed the association to an effort to bring about international treaties with all enlightened nations of the earth.

Gov. Griggs said in part:

"An extended experience by personal participation in legislation according to the American system has led me to believe that there is no one thing in all the various departments of government or business that is carried on with less scientific or orderly method than the making of laws. No age of English or American history has ever seen such activity and profusion in legal enactment as now prevail. With the imperial Parliament at Westminster and the Federal Congress at Washington in almost continual session, there are nearly thirty parliaments in the British colonial system and Legislatures of forty-five American States holding annual or biennial sessions, all engaged in supplementing and amending the old laws and in devising and passing new ones. Besides these, are countless cities, towns, and boroughs, each with a legislative board exercising the power of law making upon many important matters of municipal life and government. Volume after volume of annual statutes is issued year by year in every State of the Union, so that it is a heavy task for the lawyer to keep familiar with the growing mass of statutory law of his own State; and no lawyer who values his reputation would think of giving an opinion upon the law in a sister State unless it might be upon the construction of some one particular statute.

"There is nothing so ancient and well approved in our legal system that some one cannot be found to venture an improvement. The most novel and complicated problems are constantly arising from the advancement and development of business and science, or trade and social relations.

"Nevertheless, it is true that we have no class of skilled legislators—men trained to construct laws as men are trained in all the arts and professions of the world. Every other department of business, of trade, of art, of commerce, has its skilled and experienced men, its engineers, its electricians, its statisticians, its architects, its designers.

"Judges construe the law, give it its proper application, say when this or that is within the law or without the law. To prepare one for such judicial service, especial study is deemed essential—lucubrations vigintí annorum. But when it comes to the very act of making law, all requirements of special study, experience, training, and legal insight are absent. There is no skilled class of legislators, nor is there any school of legislation at which may be learned the theory and practice of constructing a statute.

"Excessive legislative activity is a feature of our own times. It has developed enormously within a very few recent years. A comparison of the annual volumes of statutes of any particular State for the last twenty years will prove this. Something of this increase is attributable to the great business development of the times, to the contributions of scientific discovery to the machinery of life.

"We do not want the system changed; it is only necessary that our legislative bodies shall be controlled, restrained, and regulated by a proper sense of the solemnity and responsibility that pertain to the power they exercise; that they shall learn to respect the wisdom of conservatism, to value stability more than experiment.

"The extension of the practice of holding only biennial sessions of State Legislatures—a practice now in more than thirty States—will do much to decrease the amount of legislation. It is to be hoped that the system may be extended to other States.

"There is room for improvement also in the quality of the men selected as members of the State Legislatures. We need more legislators with moral and legal backbone to stand up against all oppositions that lack positive utility."

During the afternoon there were sessions of the legal education branch of the association and patent law branch of the society. From 4 to 7 o'clock in the evening the delegates to the association were tendered a reception at the home of Andrew Squires, on Euclid Avenue, Gov. Griggs being one of those present.

ARMORERS' FAVORITE OCULIST.

His Skill in Removing Irritating Substances from Their Eyes.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

It is an interesting fact that in every large machine shop there are one or two men to whom their comrades turn when they get flying splinters of steel or other substance in their eyes. These men through long experience become as expert as many oculists. There is at least one such man at the Springfield Government Armory, and he has become very skillful. This is L. F. Bruce, who was forty years ago a toolmaker at the armory. He has attained quite a reputation as a practical oculist among his fellow-workmen, and is constantly sought after to extract things from the eyes of people outside as well as inside the shops; indeed, people come to him at all hours of the day and night.

Fourth of July usually brings him one or two serious cases. This year W. J. Clark of Pine Street had an accident with a toy cannon, and Mr. Bruce in three hours' work extracted eight pieces of powder from his eyes. Two or three years ago a man came to Mr. Bruce who had had a handful of mortar strike full in one of his eyes. After long effort Mr. Bruce succeeded in saving his patient's eye, although he had to tie him up to the piazza post to keep him from struggling in his agony.

The tools that Mr. Bruce uses are simple but extremely effective, consisting of a loop of stout wire set in a handle and used to keep the patient's eyeball still; a strong magnifying glass to find the offending substance, and an extremely keen lance, bent at right angles at the top, and used for delicate cases. Mr. Bruce attributes his steadiness of hand and delicacy of touch to the training received in the making and engraving of dies for metal stamps, in which he was engaged at Webster, his native place, before he came here. He always had a sort of enjoyment in removing things from people's eyes, and soon came to be known as an expert at it. Mr. Bruce's accomplishments are not confined to optic surgery; he copies beautifully in pastel and also paints in oil, some of his work being especially good.

Sound Money Sentiment in Kentucky.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

There is a strong feeling in favor of putting out a fusion candidate by the National Democrats and the Republicans to oppose the Populist-Silverite nominee for Congress in the First District next Spring. The silver wave was high in the First, but it is falling as rapidly as the price of the white metal. Last Fall a National Democrat could hardly get a hearing there, while hundreds attended the silver meetings. Two weeks ago the Hon. J. C. Sims of Bowling Green had a magnificent audience at Wickliffe, where he spoke for Capt. Hindman, the sound-money Democratic nominee for Clerk of the State Court of Appeals. Several days ago Mac D. Ferguson, the Hon. W. J. Edrington, and another candidate for the Silverite nomination for the State Senate spoke at Benton, together with three candidates for county offices. There were six Silverite speakers, and seven voters constituted the audience.

An Inventor's Reward.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

A young man employed at $1.80 a day in one of the factories in New Britain, Conn., recently invented an attachment to a machine on which he was working which promises to be of great value. Four men were employed on this machine prior to his invention, and its use was about to be abandoned because of the expense attending the running of it. The young man devised an attachment, which when applied to the machine permitted one boy to attend it, and he can turn out as much work as the four men could previously. This machine is run regularly every day, and it is doing good work at a saving of $6 a day over former cost. The President of the company gave the young man a check for $25.

CABMEN'S CURIOUS STRIFE

Factions at War with Each Other, but United Against Hotels and Clubs.

LEADER REVIEWS THE CASE

Reduced Fares, He Says, Will Help End the War and Benefit the Public—Cost of Hansoms and Profits of Cabmen.

New York's cabmen are waging an internecine war. They have already come to blows over the question of reducing the fare, as was the case when the dignified Joseph Thompson found it necessary to remove his silk hat, descend from his high perch, and whip another dignified driver who stood on Madison Square and reviled Thompson for wanting to ride the gilded youth and others at 25 cents a mile.

Mr. Thompson is a portly man with short, sandy side whiskers and a distinguished air, gained by driving swells in the course of the twenty-five years that he has been in the business. His reviling and the subsequent fight, which occurred one afternoon last week, can be attributed to the fact that he is at the head of the men who advocate a reduction in fares. He and twelve other cab owners started the struggle two years ago by putting signs on their cabs reading "25 cents a mile." It was a case of the unlucky thirteen, and the fight failed. The sign was obnoxious to the passengers. They did not like to be driven through the streets with their leaning toward economy thus advertised.

Unlucky Thirteen.

After two years the thirteen men in favor of cheaper fares have increased their numbers to almost half of the drivers of public vehicles, and now the fight is on in earnest and will be to the bitter end.

This internecine war has a sub-war in which all of the drivers are combined against the hotel and the livery men. This last combat is for the interest of all the cab owners, regardless of the other casus belli, the reduction in fares.

Thompson is a Napoleon among his kind. He is also conducting this struggle. His experience of a quarter century and his wide acquaintances stand him now in good stead, and he is recognized as the head of the two antagonistic forces that hate each other, but join their battalions in the struggle against the common enemy—the hotel men and the livery men.

Thompson outlined yesterday the principle upon which the battle is being waged. He said:

"We don't want to see the city lose money to begin with. The hotel men are renting out the public streets in front of their places to the highest bidders among the livery men. They are getting big money for them and the men to whom they rent the stands are getting all of the hotel business. Their hacks are allowed to stand in front of the hotels in violation of the law and we are arrested and prosecuted if we attempt to take the same liberty. I will enumerate:

Cost of Hotel Privileges.

"William Seaich, whose stables are on Thirty-second Street, between Madison and Fourth Avenues, pays $500 a month for the privilege of the Waldorf Hotel. Robert Hall pays twenty cents on the dollar for the Savoy privilege, and it is a mint for him even at that. The King Stable Company pays the same for the Plaza rights. The Netherland, the Manhattan, the Imperial, the Metropole, and the St. Cloud get from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. from one man who controls their business.

"Besides paying these amounts the stables contracted with have to ride the hotel managers' wives and furnish them a wagon for the day's marketing. It's a big price but it pays the stable owners well to have the cinch on the business.

"The big clubs do the same thing. The Union League Club makes the party it has contracted with pay for the privilege in this manner: Members of the club may ride at reduced rates; for instance, if a non-member wants to ride around the Park from the club he pays $4 and the member $2. There is a competition in this business and the highest bidder gets the privilege of the hotel stands. The Union League has already been a bid of $500 per month for the new Astoria Hotel privilege when it opens.

The Twenty-five-Cent Rate.

"The hotel men do not want to see the price reduced to 25 cents a mile and they have a complaint against us before the Board of Aldermen now by which they declare us nuisances and wish to prevent us driving past the doors of the hotels except when we are carrying passengers."

Thompson was asked what would be the reply of the cabmen to this move of the hotel men. He replied that the Public Hack Drivers' Association had a resolution drawn up to present to the Council, asking that the regular fare be made 25 cents a mile. This, he said, would cut down the revenues at the hotels, while the street patronage would be greatly increased. If the Council fails to make this move, Thompson has a resolution in reserve which he will spring at the proper time.

The earnings of a man who owns and drives his own hansom average $135 a month. His expenses for the horse and cab are $4 a day, so that he has a comfortable living in the business. The hansom cab of New York is said to have no superior in any of the great cities of the world as a public vehicle. They cost $865 each, and are appointed with electric bells, patent door openers, and upholstered in the finest of material. The outfit of the cabman costs him not a little, for it is the swellest-looking rig and driver that gets the business.

Appearance Is Everything.

It is often the case that an entire rig, including the owner as a driver, is hired by wealthy people on account of its fine appearance. Such was the case of Samuel Parker, whose stand was at the Plaza Square. He is now filling such an engagement at Newport for one month at $225. Another driver was fortunate enough to get a call for a Saratoga season at $175 a month. There are two brothers near Union Square who have seven of the finest-built hansoms in America, and their liveries are in keeping with their conveyances.

Thompson estimates that there are 2,000 cabs driven by their owners in the streets of New York. This includes hansoms, landaus, and victorias.

This great array is muddled just at present, and when the hearing of the hotel men's complaint is put before the Board of Aldermen next Tuesday a decisive engagement in the war for low rates and more business will be looked for.

Our Oldest Family.

From The Cambridge (Md.) Chronicle.

W. Graham Smith of Williamsburg was attending by chance a reunion of a certain family in Upper Dorchester, and after a recital of family history by all its members and scions present, Mr. Smith was called upon to tell something about the Smith family. The request was very unexpected to him, but he finally pulled himself together and explained: "The Smiths were the first people created. Our family history goes back to the Garden of Eden. Adam was named Adam Smith, and our first mother was named Eve Smith. For many hundred years there was nobody but Smiths in the world. But occasionally some member would do something mean—for instance, get drunk, like Noah Smith did, or kill a man, like Cain Smith. In all such cases the offending member was driven out of the family and his name changed, and this accounts for the rise of the Browns and the thousands of other families who originally took their start from these outcasts of the once universal Smith family. By this traditional policy of expulsion, practiced from the early patriarchal days to the present time, the Smith family has always maintained its integrity and purity, and has remained, as it was in the beginning, the very cream and salt of the earth."

Confinement and Hard Work

Indoors, particularly in the sitting posture, are far more prejudicial to health than excessive muscular exertion in the open air. Hard sedentary workers are far too weary after office hours to take much needful exercise in the open air. They often need a tonic. Where can they seek invigoration more certainly and agreeably than from Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a renovant particularly adapted to recruit the exhausted force of nature. Use also for dyspepsia, kidney, liver, and rheumatic ailments.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:22	Sun sets...6:39	Moon rises...4:46

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....6:48	Gov. Isl'd...7:12	H. Gate....9:01
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....7:01	Gov. Isl'd...7:24	H. Gate....9:13

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) AUG. 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Grecian Prince, Pernambuco	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, &c.	6:30 A. M.; *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Themis, Puerto Rico	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, AUG. 28.

Andes, Port au Prince, &c.	10:00 A. M.; *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Queen, Antwerp	.....	.....
Circassia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hindoo, Hull	.....	.....
Holstein, Cape Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M.; *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hudson, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Island, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havel	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mobile, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ontario, London	.....	.....
Orizaba, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Prins Willem IV., Port au Prince, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Prussia, Hamburg	.....	7:00 A. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Touranian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Umbria, Queenstown, &c.	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

MONDAY, AUG. 30.

Finance, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

*Supplementary mails. After the closing of the regular supplementary mails, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 27 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Columbia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. 29 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 1 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aorangi (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Aug. 14 and up to Sept. 1 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) AUG. 27.

Asturia, Hamburg, Aug. 13.
Barbarossa, Bremen, Aug. 14.
Caracas, La Guayra, Aug. 21.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, Aug. 24.
Galileo, London, Aug. 8.
Grenada, Fort Spain, Aug. 19.
Hilary, Para, Aug. 15.
Lucania, Liverpool, Aug. 21.
Marsala, Havre, Aug. 12.
Panama, Bordeaux, Aug. 14.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 18.
St. Louis, Southampton, Aug. 21.
Ulriken, Hamburg, Aug. 11.
Wilhelmina, Antwerp, Aug. 12.

SATURDAY, AUG. 28.

El Dorado, New Orleans, Aug. 23.
La Champagne, Havre, Aug. 21.
Nacoochee, Savannah, Aug. 25.

SUNDAY, AUG. 29.

Aller, Bremen, Aug. 22.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Aug. 20.
Exeter City, Swansea, Aug. 16.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, Aug. 21.
Menemsha, Galveston, Aug. 22.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Aug. 26.

MONDAY, AUG. 30.

Bellaura, St. Lucia, Aug. 23.
Cevic, Liverpool, Aug. 20.
El Sud, New Orleans, Aug. 25.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Aug. 25.
Massachusetts, London, Aug. 19.
Vigilancia, Havana, Aug. 26.

TUESDAY, AUG. 31.

Albano, Hamburg, Aug. 17.
Alliance, Colon, Aug. 21.
Cambrian, Liverpool, Aug. 20.
Friesland, Antwerp, Aug. 21.
San Marcos, Galveston, Aug. 25.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Aug. 20.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 21.
Aurania, Liverpool, Aug. 24.
Saale, Bremen, Aug. 24.
Yucatan, Havana, Aug. 28.

Arrived.

Ship Loch Broom of Glasgow, Radford, Rio Janeiro 47 days, in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co.

SS Coya, (Br.,) Brown, Antofogasta, &c., June 15, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Grace & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:20 A. M.

SS Roanoke, Hiller, Norfolk, with mdse. to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Adria, (Nor.,) Nasmussen, Sanchez Aug. 18, with fruit to Edgar C. Gedney. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Havel, (Ger.,) Christoffers, Bremen Aug. 17 and Southampton 18, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:10 A. M.

SS Scotia, (Br.,) Garrick, Marseilles, &c., July 2, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS El Monte, Parker, New Orleans 5 days, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Kohler, Hamburg Aug. 11, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Jamestown, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Ship Kenilworth, Baker, Honolulu 110 days, with sugar to the American Sugar Refining Company—vessel to B. Dearborn.

Ship Henry Villard, Patten, Hilo 99 days, with sugar to the American Sugar Refining Company—vessel to D. Dearborn.

Bark Glance of Swansea, Williams, Port Spain 17 days, with asphaltum to the Trinidad Bituminous Asphalt Company—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

SS George W. Clyde, Chichester, Jacksonville Aug. 22 and Charleston 25, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Whiton, Hull Aug. 14, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Aug. 26, at 9:30 P. M.—Wind southwest; blowing a light breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Alfred Dumois, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Normannia, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Southampton.
SS Orinoco, (Br.,) for Bermuda.
SS Santiago de Cuba, (Span.,) for Guantanamo, &c.
SS Neustria, (Fr.,) for Marseilles and Naples.
SS Niagara, for Nassau.
SS Vimeira, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS City of Macon, for Boston.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS El Norte, for New Orleans.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—SS Francisco, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, New York for Hull, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, Rotterdam for New York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Flaxman, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, New York for Manchester, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Mississippi, (Br.,) Capt. Cannons, arr. at this port from New York to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Roben, New York via Plymouth, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Mirow, New York via Gibraltar for Genoa, &c., arr. at Naples at 8 A. M. to-day.

SS Roumanian, (Br.,) Capt. Perry, sld. from Glasgow for New York yesterday.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Harrassowitz, sld. from Genoa for New York at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown for New York at 12:15 P. M. to-day.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, New York for Hamburg via Cherbourg, arr. at Plymouth at 9 A. M. to-day.

SS Eugenie, (Nor.,) Capt. Hansen, New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Georgia, (Ger.,) Capt. Russ, New York for Christiania, Copenhagen, &c., passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, New York for Liverpool, passed Fastnet at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Amana, (Br.,) Capt. Carr, New York via St. Vincent, Cape Verde, for Algoa Bay, &c., arr. at Cape Town Aug. 21.

SS Sutherland, (Br.,) Capt. Proud, arr. at Rotterdam from New York yesterday.

SS Amy, (Br.,) Capt. Grant, arr. at Cork from New York to-day.

SS Tergeste, (Aust.,) Capt. Suttora, sld. from Trieste for New York Aug. 21.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Capt. Berentzen, from Stettin, sld. from Copenhagen for New York Aug. 24.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, sld. from Liverpool for New York to-day.

SS Europe, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, sld. from this port for New York to-day.

SS Croft, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, New York for Dundee, arr. at Leith to-day.

Spoken.

Bark Talisman, (Ger.,) Capt. Voss, New York for Dunedin, was spoken in lat. 15, long. 25.

Miscellaneous.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 26.—The steamer Attila, before reported on fire at the Island of Laesoe, will probably become a total loss.

FALMOUTH, Aug. 26.—The Norwegian bark Juana, Capt. Ellingsen, from Preston Aug. 1 for Jordan River, N. S., has put in here leaking.

HAMBURG, Aug. 26.—The British steamer Westmeath, Capt. Johnson, hence Aug. 22 for New York, is anchored at Boesch with her steering gear disabled and is repairing.

Notice to Mariners.

BOSTON HARBOR—Nix Mate and State Ledge Electric Bell Buoys.—Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Lighthouse Board, on or about Sept. 2, 1897, the striking of the bell on each of these experimental buoys will be discontinued. The buoys, however, will remain on their respective stations until further notice.

(Lighthouse Board Notice to Mariners No. 11 of 1897, and Bulletin No. 68, Paragraph 55, and No. 69, Paragraph 29.)

This notice affects the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Second Lighthouse District, 1896," Pages 11, 12, 39, and

The Wanamaker Store

THE BEGINNING OF REGULAR BUSINESS IN MEN'S SHOES

Just one week since we made our first offering of Men's Shoes—the wonderful Shoes at $1.50. Men came in crowds and they are still coming.

The new Shoe Store isn't ready but many of the Shoes are. They are practicing squatter sovereignty in the Women's Dress and Cloak Store. Having the place in which to show and sell the Shoes, we introduce to-day

NINE LINES OF MEN'S AUTUMN SHOES

They are all regular and are to be sold at $3.90 a pair. The qualities match the $5 and $6 Shoes that prevail universally, and are of styles and grades that long experience has proved right in every detail of stock and workmanship.

Two of black enameled leather
One of black box Calfskin
One of black Vici Kidskin
One of brown Harvard Calfskin
One of black wax Calfskin
Three of French Calf Patent Leather

Sizes 5 to 11. Widths AA to E.

All of them have welted and stitched—mostly extension—soles. Fall and Winter weights.

NEW SILK SHIRT WAISTS The Shirt Waists for Autumn wear are here. And an attractive lot they are, too. Most of them have yoke backs and detachable white collars.

At $2, a Shirt Waist of black China silk, yoke back, loose front, turnover silk cuffs and detachable white collar.

A group of very pretty Waists at $5.75. Made of changeable taffeta silk, yoke backs, blouse fronts with 15 fine plaits, silk cuffs and white detachable collars.

One of the newest styles is of Roman stripe silk, at $6.50. Waists are boned, have tight-fitting back and blouse fronts, plaited, high silk collar and plaited belt.

Others up to $45.

MEN'S CLOTHING Every Linen Crash Suit in this house has been reduced one half. They are suitable for wear until Jack Frost chills the air. The peculiarity of Wanamaker's Crash Suits is, they are carefully tailored, like suits of woolen fabrics. Some style about them.

Troika Linen Suits, the nobbiest Crash Suits shown this season, are $5 instead of $10.

$8.50 suits, now $4.25
$7.50 suits, now $3.75
$6 suits, now $3
$4 suits, now $2

Also a lot of Vests of wash fabrics, at $1 to $2; reduced from $2 to $4.

Second floor, Ninth street.

LAMPS AT HALF PRICES Not a fault to be found with the lamps. They are perfect goods, newest shapes, and are beautifully decorated. A trade incident makes them just half regular prices.

DRESDEN PRINCESS LAMPS
$1 regularly $2 $2 regularly $4
$1.50 regularly $3 $2.50 regularly $5

DRESDEN BANQUET LAMPS
$2.50 regularly $5 $3.75 regularly $7

BANQUET LAMPS
Complete with Globe.
$3 regularly $6 $10 regularly $18
$3.75 regularly $7 $11.25 regularly $22.50
$15 regularly $30

DECORATED GLOBES
$1 regularly $2 $2 regularly $4
$1.50 regularly $3 $2.50 regularly $5
$5 regularly $10

ONYX TABLES Possibly enough of them left for all who may come for them to-day. Brass frames, gold finished, beautiful pieces of onyx, and at prices that make them actual bargains.

$5 regularly $9 $10 regularly $15
$8 regularly $12 $12 regularly $20
$9 regularly $13.50 $15 regularly $22.50
$22.50 regularly $35

Main aisle and Basement.

CANDIES The Candies we sell are made in our own factory. No middlemen's profits to pay—only the cost of pure ingredients and the making, with a fair charge for storekeeping.

To-day chocolate covered Nougat at 20c a pound, instead of 30c.

At 60c a pound, the finest mixed Candies that are made.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

PENSION LIST MOUNTS UP

Increase of $2,000,000 During the First Month of the New Fiscal Year.

BIG DEFICIENCY INDICATED

At the Present Rate Pensions Will Cost the Government $7,000,000 More Than During the Highest Year on Record.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—On Aug. 20 the expenditures of the Government during the current fiscal year had exceeded the receipts by more than $24,000,000. On that date, too, the pension payments since the fiscal year began had amounted to more than $25,000,000. Inquiry at the Treasury Department discloses the fact that this output of money on behalf of pensioners indicates a condition that is to be continued during the year, and it is estimated that the appropriation of about $141,000,000 on this account will be greatly surpassed, and that a deficiency appropriation of not less than $20,000,000 for pensions will be asked for before the close of the next session of Congress.

The President exhorted his party, in his inaugural address, to be economical, and the Secretary of the Treasury is now studying ways to save money by dispensing with employes found to be doing little except drawing salaries. While he is saving hundreds of dollars in this careful way, the Commissioner of Pensions, who has allowed a reputation for liberality in his bureau to go abroad is recruiting the pension roll with great rapidity. This course is being pursued in the face of the fact that the revenue is inadequate to meet the expenses of the Government, and that there is no assurance that the new tariff law will produce sufficient income to meet the outgo on the present basis.

The following figures, taken from Treasury reports, show the amount of the payments on account of pensions during the first twenty days of August last year and this:

PENSION DRAFTS. 1896.		PENSION DRAFTS. 1897.	
Aug. 1	$1,250,000	Aug. 2	$1,201,000
Aug. 3	300,000	Aug. 3	2,000,000
Aug. 4	1,201,000	Aug. 4	349,000
Aug. 5	700,000	Aug. 5	1,000,000
Aug. 6	800,000	Aug. 6	900,000
Aug. 7	700,000	Aug. 7	600,000
Aug. 8	200,000	Aug. 9	500,000
Aug. 10	700,000	Aug. 10	402,000
Aug. 11	900,000	Aug. 11	200,000
Aug. 12	500,000	Aug. 12	600,000
Aug. 13	400,000	Aug. 13	
Aug. 14	600,000	Aug. 14	650,000
Aug. 15	200,000	Aug. 16	400,000
Aug. 17	605,000	Aug. 17	952,000
Aug. 18	200,000	Aug. 18	200,000
Aug. 19	425,000	Aug. 19	550,000
Aug. 20	500,000	Aug. 20	600,000
Total	$10,181,000	Total	$11,005,000

Excess of 1897 over 1896, $824,000.

The comparative receipts for the two years for the first twenty days of August were as follows:

RECEIPTS. 1896.		RECEIPTS. 1897.	
Aug. 1	$1,057,222	Aug. 2	$1,144,100
Aug. 3	1,517,892	Aug. 3	678,087
Aug. 4	880,424	Aug. 4	667,800
Aug. 5	1,105,917	Aug. 5	749,335
Aug. 6	634,149	Aug. 6	727,244
Aug. 7	1,250,840	Aug. 7	883,577
Aug. 8	1,061,226	Aug. 9	977,512
Aug. 10	1,106,857	Aug. 10	588,213
Aug. 11	864,401	Aug. 11	690,601
Aug. 12	866,570	Aug. 12	652,947
Aug. 13	968,020	Aug. 13	630,416
Aug. 14	1,052,447	Aug. 14	709,125
Aug. 15	880,442	Aug. 16	587,827
Aug. 17	1,109,232	Aug. 17	486,241
Aug. 18	1,137,305	Aug. 18	703,106
Aug. 19	1,161,333	Aug. 19	990,104
Aug. 20	753,498	Aug. 20	630,976
Total	$17,297,236	Total	$12,397,348

Excess of 1896 over 1897, $4,899,888.

The expenditures for pensions have been increased in twenty days over those of the same period a year ago nearly a million of dollars, while at the same time the income decreased nearly $5,000,000. Since July 1, the beginning of the fiscal year, the expenditures for pensions have been nearly $3,666,000 higher than they were for the same period at the beginning of the last fiscal year. As the increase appears to have been $2,000,000 in the month of July, it is easy to figure out an increase of $24,000,000 in the year. That would bring the pension expense of the year up to $165,000,000, or $7,000,000 more than the highest year on record.

The Pension Commissioner sometimes talks as if he were becoming alarmed about the future of the Treasury under his management of the Pension Bureau. In an interview published in a local paper a day or two ago he said:

"I think Congress should take prompt action in preventing a multiplication of pensions through the marriage of old soldiers. We have on the rolls the widows of seven Revolutionary soldiers. A case was discovered in which an aged soldier was propped up in bed to be married to a young girl, and, after the ceremony had been performed, he dropped back and died. In that case the pension was not paid. But a good many people think that the prospective pension as a widow of a soldier is enough to cause many young girls to marry aged men for whom they care nothing except to have a pension for the rest of their lives. It seems to me the practice is a bad one, and I hope Congress will take this matter in hand, and pass legislation to prevent a pension being given widows of soldiers of the late war who marry the soldier in future."

It is a common practice for pensioners to file a claim for increase of pension as soon as an original pension has been allowed or an increase obtained. Commissioner Evans has suggested that this matter also should be regulated.

WEST POINT DRUMMER'S TRIAL.

John Sherman Accused of Stealing from the Cadets.

WEST POINT, Aug. 26.—John Sherman, drummer to the Corps of Cadets, is being tried by court martial for appropriating articles belonging to members of the corps. The trial has been in progress several days, and is not yet concluded. If Sherman is convicted of the offense, his punishment will be severe.

To steal a cadet's white shirt is a serious matter. In the first place, if the cadet has only one out of the laundry and somebody steals it, the cadet will be reported to his superior officer, and enough demerits to spoil a Christmas leave have often been caused in this way. In addition to the shirts, Sherman is charged with stealing sashes and other articles.

His defense, it is claimed, will be that during the moving to camp in June he found the shirts and sashes in the hallways, and thought they had been thrown away. However, all the articles belong to cadets now in the academy, who were not throwing things away at any time, and who now say that they never did discard them. Sherman's defense must make a strong impression on the court in order to receive an acquittal. Lieut. M. C. Smith is Judge Advocate.

Negro Lynched in Texas.

BELLEVILLE, Texas, Aug. 26.—The young negro named Bonner who was arrested here yesterday for assaulting Mrs. Seachas, an aged white woman, near Wilhelm, was taken from jail by a mob of 200 men at 2 o'clock this morning and lynched in the woods. The negro confessed the crime.

Federal Office Holder Arrested.

SHERIDAN LAKE, Col., Aug. 26.—C. Forest Liggett has been arrested on a charge of forgery. Liggett is Chairman of the Republican County Committee, and was recently appointed receiver of public moneys at Lamar by President McKinley.

Negro Fife Hanged in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 26.—Joseph Fife, a negro youth convicted of attempted assault on Mrs. Marks, a widow, and who subsequently confessed to two other similar crimes, was hanged in the yard of the city jail to-day.

Eight Jurors for Luetgert's Trial.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—In the Luetgert wife murder trial four more jurors were accepted this afternoon, making eight in all. To-day's four are T. J. Mahoney, salesman; James B. Boyd, printer; Henry Franzen, soapmaker; Robert Bibby, salesman.

THE COUNTRY'S MORTALITY

Report of the Marine Hospital Service Comparing the Year 1890 with 1896.

NEW YORK MORE HEALTHFUL

Death Rate in Brooklyn and Chicago Lowered, Too—Higher Rates in Nebraska and Mississippi—Increase of Mortality in Small Towns.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Much interest is excited in a recent report from the Marine Hospital Service concerning the mortality in the different States of the Union for the year ending Dec. 31, 1896, compared with the mortality for the year ending Dec. 31, 1890. The figures of 1890 were those of the last census, and in order to obtain the figures for comparison the Marine Hospital Service was obliged to accept the estimates of Boards of Health, which are commonly based upon police or other censuses taken between the ten-year National censuses. A brief statement that has gone to the press of the country gives a table of the estimated increase of population, leaving out of the report any comparison of the death rate of 1890 with that of 1896, thus avoiding the dissemination of the information which the Marine Hospital Service considered of the greatest importance and interest.

It appears from the statistics of States by groups of towns in 1890 that the average number of deaths in the thousand of the entire population was 19.06. In the same States and groups of towns, more complete in some States than in others, the death rate per thousand in 1896 was 14.90. This gain per thousand may be attributed in part to favorable conditions incidental to climate, but it is believed that it is rather to be credited to improved sanitary arrangements. The comparisons by States are interesting enough to bear reproduction.

Mortality Compared.

The following table is based on the annual mortality per 1,000 population of the United States census of 1890 and the estimated population for 1896:

	1890.	1896.
Alabama	23.90	19.06
Arizona	7.82	4.00
Arkansas	22.94	16.81
California	20.30	15.38
Colorado	17.91	12.03
Connecticut	21.27	17.55
Delaware	19.59	20.96
District of Columbia	25.30	20.96
Florida	20.87	16.37
Georgia	26.83	18.90
Illinois	24.01	14.91
Indiana	16.33	10.90
Iowa	14.87	12.38
Kansas	16.94	9.89
Kentucky	16.34	15.98
Louisiana	30.99	27.14
Maine	16.01	15.81
Maryland	22.82	19.57
Massachusetts	22.47	19.85
Michigan	14.59	12.93
Minnesota	12.43	9.52
Mississippi	5.88	6.00
Missouri	16.53	16.55
Montana	13.33	10.00
Nebraska	6.19	6.21
New Hampshire	20.47	17.24
New Jersey	26.11	21.13
New Mexico	13.60	9.89
New York	23.87	18.92
North Carolina	24.08	18.94
Ohio	17.04	13.32
Oregon	18.01	10.46
Pennsylvania	20.87	17.32
Rhode Island	21.46	19.31
South Carolina	33.41	26.51
South Dakota	8.65	7.62
Tennessee	22.10	19.21
Texas	18.54	8.38
Utah	10.10	10.53
Vermont	18.27	16.10
Virginia	21.25	16.75
Washington	11.77	8.60
West Virginia	13.35	11.91
Wisconsin	16.00	13.14

Nebraska and Mississippi are the only States in this comparison that appear to have a higher rate of mortality than in 1890, but it ought to be explained that the Nebraska average was obtained from a small group of cities, Omaha being one, but maintaining its status of 1890, while Lincoln, the home of Bryan, shows an increased death rate. Only one town in Mississippi is quoted in the report.

Death Rate in New York.

New York and its neighborhood appear to have been studying the public health to some purpose. The reduction in the State death rate was from 23.87 to 18.92. This was the average of about 200 cities and towns. But the gain in New York was from 27.46 per thousand in 1890 to 20.86 in 1896. Brooklyn did a little better than New York, its rate in 1890 being 27.90, and in 1896 it was 20.52, or a gain of 7.38 per thousand to 6.60 in New York. Oddly enough, the death rate in Saratoga Springs and Richfield Springs in 1896 was greater than it was in 1890. The increase in the rate at Richfield was from 24.63 to 25.00, and at Saratoga from 23.04 to 23.53, so it now appears that man has a greater number of chances for his life in the City of New York than he has in either of those pleasant resorts. White Plains suffers from the very high rate of 31.66, which was the rate in 1890. There are many towns in New York State that have not improved in sanitary condition, if the figures are to be relied upon, for there is an unfavorable showing in the cases of Akron, Albion, Auburn, Binghamton, Cambridge, Candor, Cape Vincent, Cazenovia, Clayton, Edgewater—which has risen to the possibly explicable figure of 69.00, which may be attributed to an epidemic; Fort Edward, Goshen, Hudson, Huntington, Middletown, Newark, Owego, Oyster Bay, Richfield Springs, Saratoga Springs, and a few other towns.

Improvement in Connecticut.

Connecticut has made an improvement of interest, but there are towns in which the rate of mortality is higher than it was in 1890. This is true of Coventry, Glastonbury, Granby, Haddam, Hebron, Madison, Pomfret, Redding, Wethersfield, and one or two other small towns mentioned in the report.

New Jersey's rate in 1890 was 26.11, and it was in 1896 21.13. Newark gained the difference between 25.81 and 19.50, Jersey City changed from 26.79 to 23.34, and Camden from 24.86 to 22.30.

There are some very great changes in California, and in the towns which would possibly have a high death rate as a result of the incoming of invalids unable to survive the fatigue of travel in weak condition and who were unable to adjust themselves to changes of climate. In Colorado, Central City, which had a death rate in 1890 of 49.55 to the thousand, had got down to 17.57 in 1896. Colorado Springs had dropped from 31.86 to 17.75. Manitou, on the other hand, had changed from 4.88 to 5.83. Washington, or the District of Columbia, which has reduced its rate from 25.30 to 20.96, is apparently a few points less healthful than New York. Chicago, which has changed from 21.19 to 14.36, has improved a bit more than New York City. But some of the smaller Illinois towns show a backward tendency. The same state of things is observed in Indiana, Aurora, the late Mr. Holman's home, having advanced its rate from 6.36 to 6.41. Some enormously high rates from small Kansas towns have been cut down, while in Maine the average gained for the State has been by the large cities and towns, many of the smaller places showing an increased death rate. The same is true of Massachusetts, where some of the smaller towns are less healthful, if the statistics mean anything, than they were in 1890. Cottage City has run its rate up from 9.25 to 9.64, Nantucket has changed from 26.62 to 29, and Edgartown, Essex, Fairhaven, Granville, Hingham, Hubbardston, Lanesborough, Marblehead, Mattapoisett, Merrimac, Randolph, Rochester, Sandwich, Sheffield, Shelburne, Shrewsbury, Somerset, Tewksbury, Tisbury, Topsfield, and Worcester are among those that have kept down the average gain that would have been shown if the towns had kept pace with the large cities and reduced instead of increasing their death rate.

Tuberculosis in Vermont.

RUTLAND, Aug. 26.—The Board of Agriculture of Vermont has begun a systematic effort to stamp out tuberculosis in the herds of cattle in the State. The Legislature of 1896 made a large appropriation for that purpose. The work began in the northeastern section of the State, where the disease was supposed to exist to the greatest extent. In the past three weeks the board has tested in the towns of Newport, Derby, Coventry, and Troy, in Orleans County, 2,088 cattle and killed 194 affected with tuberculosis. Among these was the large herd of Gov. Grout, many of which were killed.

REIGN OF TERROR IN URUGUAY.

Mr. Sherman Directs Minister Stuart to Express Abhorrence at the President's Assassination.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Minister Stuart at Montevideo has cabled to the State Department an official announcement of the assassination of President Borda of Uruguay.

Commander Sterling of the South Atlantic station telegraphed to the Navy Department a confirmation of the assassination.

Secretary Sherman sent the following dispatch to Minister Stuart:

"Express deep abhorrence President and people of United States at assassination President Borda and their sympathy his countrymen in their affliction."

Secretary Sherman also sent the following telegram to the President at Cleveland:

"In view of a telegram from our Minister at Montevideo, I have to-day telegraphed to Mr. Stuart to express deep abhorrence of President and people of United States at assassination of President Borda and their sympathy with his countrymen in their affliction."

The last mail advices received here from Uruguay said that a reign of terror existed. Three Lieutenant Colonels, six Majors, ten Captains, and many lesser officers had been cashiered "for complicity in the revolutionary movement." Gens. Vasques and Tajes, in command of the southern frontier, had resigned.

The Montevideo papers, in referring to the military dismissals and resignations, state that the Government censorship prevented the significance of these acts from being made known. The chiefs of the Department of Engineers were under arrest, and several professors of the Government University had been dismissed for commenting approvingly on the former attempt to assassinate President Borda.

An announcement was made that the Archbishop had ordered special prayers for peace to be said in all the churches. It was at one of these services that the assassination of yesterday occurred.

The latest official news said that the Government troops had defeated 800 insurgents under Sariva, leaving 14 insurgents killed and many wounded. It was officially stated also that another body of insurgent troops had been driven into a river, leaving several dead behind. Other insurgent officers were reported as driven into Brazil. The Red Cross was rendering effective service for the Government troops.

BORDA BURIED WITH HONORS.

Arredondo Says He Shot Him for Ruining the Country.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—A dispatch to The Times from Montevideo says:

"Señor Borda, late President of the Republic of Uruguay, was buried with honors, a vast concourse of people attending the funeral. Arredondo, the assassin, comes of a good family. He was not a partisan of Blanco. Arredondo was wounded when he was captured, and he declared that he killed Borda because the President was ruining the country."

New War Minister for Uruguay.

MONTEVIDEO, Aug. 26.—As the Ministry ceases to hold office on the death of a President, Señor Cuestas, President of the Uruguayan Senate, who has assumed the Presidency of the republic ad interim, has appointed Gen. Perez to be Minister for War. The city is quiet, but fighting continues in the country.

NICARAGUA'S BAD CONDITION.

The Congress Authorizes a New Railroad, but Capitalists Are Wary.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Aug. 5.—The members of Nicaragua's Congress have voted themselves salaries of $300 (pesos of silver) per month, and $65 (pesos of silver) traveling expenses. Some of the Congressmen held that the Government was accumulating money in anticipation of war with Costa Rica, on the ground that Costa Rica and Guatemala are contemplating forming a Central American union in opposition to the union of the other Central American republics, charges which are also brought against Nicaragua, Salvador, and Honduras, resulting in a very complicated state of affairs.

The Congress of Nicaragua has authorized President Zelaya to construct or enter into a contract for the construction of a railroad from the City of Matagalpa to connect with the National Railroad, on the ground that the coffee crop of 1897-8 in the Departments of Matagalpa and Jenoteja will far exceed the transporting capacity of the mules and ox carts used up to the present for that purpose. Capitalists, however, object to putting money in the contemplated railroad.

The financial condition of Nicaragua is going from bad to worse, and without any prospect of relief. Nearly all the silver soles and pesos have been exported or sold as bullion and drawn against. There will be no coffee ready for export until January, 1898, and the profits on exported dry hides, deerskins, and India rubber are held on deposit for emergencies in Europe and the United States. Happily, there is a supply of merchandise, ordinary cotton goods excepted, for two years. But many of the coffee and sugar estates have grown so much that they require improved and larger machinery and more rapid processes for preparing coffee and sugar properly for the markets. The mines also need better machinery. In spite of this, the financial condition of the country is so bad that it is about impossible to get reliable bills of exchange with which to buy needed machinery.

PRINCE LUIGI'S BIG ASCENT.

He Settles the Altitude of Mount St. Elias and that It Was Not a Volcano.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 26.—The expedition of Prince Luigi of Savoy to the summit of Mount St. Elias has fixed once for all the height of the mountain at 18,120 feet. The figures are subject only to such slight corrections as may change the total thirty or forty feet either way.

The expedition also has answered definitely and in the negative the questions asked by scientists as to whether or not St. Elias was at one time a great volcano.

There is not the slightest indication of volcanic action anywhere. A new glacier was discovered by the explorers from the eminence of Mount St. Elias between the Augusta Mountains and Great Logan. It takes its course apparently to the sea, and was named by the Prince Colombo. The route was absolutely unknown. Advancing up these glaciers and moraines took thirty-nine days, or until July 4, on which day the Prince declared for the entire party a general holiday.

At Pinnacle Pass was found the first evidence of Russel's expedition in 1891, in the shape of a tent bottom and a single rusty fork. Finally the foot of the divide connecting Mount St. Elias and Mount Newton was reached, with a supply of provisions to last twelve days.

The elevation was 8,000 feet. The Americans in the party raised the Stars and Stripes over the camp in the great hills. Prince Luigi and his party cheered again and again for the flag. At 1 o'clock on the morning of July 31 they commenced the ascent of the great mountain. For eleven hours the upward climb was made, and exactly five minutes before 12 o'clock the summit of St. Elias was beneath the feet of the explorers.

When they reached the topmost peak there was neither wind nor fog, and the thermometer was only 20° below freezing. The Prince planted the Italian flag on the topmost peak and photographed it. He then cached the Italian and American flags. The Prince does not consider the ascent difficult, except for the last few hundred feet, which is a solid mass of ice.

PIKE'S PEAK MURDER ARREST.

John B. Edmunds of Kansas City Suspected of Complicity.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 26.—John B. Edmunds of Kansas City was arrested today on suspicion of complicity in the murder on the top of Pike's Peak of Herbert H. Kay of Wisner, Neb. Edmunds gained notoriety during the pendency of the famous insurance case of Dr. G. W. Fraker, the Excelsior Springs physician, who disappeared after securing $50,000 worth of life policies. Edmunds was Fraker's office boy in Missouri and swore on the stand that he had seen the physician drown.

Now Dr. Fraker has given the officials damaging evidence against the boy who so stoutly defended him.

Anti-Mason's Will Contested.

PERU, Ind., Aug. 26.—Isaac Crane, a wealthy but eccentric farmer, who was a great anti-Mason, died recently and left his fortune to the National Christian Association of Chicago, to be used for his favorite cause. A protest against the probating of the will was filed to-day by his sister, Mrs. Ruth Crampton, and other heirs.

THE G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT

Delegates in Buffalo Choose Cincinnati as the Place of Reunion in 1898.

GEN. J. P. S. GOBIN, COMMANDER

Elected on the Second Ballot—Speeches Made by Gen. Clarkson, Mayor Jewett, Gov. Black, Col. A. D. Shaw, and Others.

BUFFALO, Aug. 26.—The thirty-first annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was formally opened this morning in Music Hall. Commander in Chief Clarkson called the encampment to order. At the morning session speeches were made by Commander in Chief Clarkson, Gov. Black, Edgar B. Jewett, Mayor of Buffalo, and Col. A. D. Shaw. Various reports were read. At the afternoon session Cincinnati was selected as the place for holding the encampment in 1898. Cincinnati's claims were presented by the Citizens' Committee, its spokesman being President Ingalls of the Big Four. San Francisco's claims were presented by Mr. Woodruff of California. The unofficial vote stood: Cincinnati, 526; San Francisco, 214. For the selection of a Commander in Chief, two ballots were taken. Gen. J. P. S. Gobin of Lebanon, Penn., was elected on the second, in which the vote was: Gobin, 358; Isaac F. Mack of Sandusky, Ohio, 249; John G. Linehan of New Hampshire, 133. The encampment then adjourned until 9 A. M. tomorrow morning.

The delegates assembled at Music Hall as early as 9 o'clock. The hall was lavishly decorated with flags and banners. The balcony was covered with maroon silk plush hangings. Portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Grant, and Garfield occupied prominent places. Only comrades with the password were admitted to the galleries, and only delegates with credentials were admitted to the main floor. The executive session was absolutely in camera.

At 9:30 o'clock, Commander in Chief Clarkson appeared on the platform. Mayor Jewett arrived soon after, and at 10:16 Gen. Clarkson called the encampment to order. The cheering was loud and prolonged. In a brief address Gen. Clarkson asked the delegates to assist him in conducting the business of the encampment with celerity. While he was speaking, Gov. Frank S. Black was escorted to the stage. The delegates rose and cheered him. Gen. Clarkson said: "I introduce to you the Governor of the great Empire State."

Gov. Black's Address.

Gov. Black bowed and spoke in part as follows:

"Mr. President, Members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and Fellow-Citizens: The struggle of the human race should be to reach that plane in civilization where the horrors of the world will not include the savage crime of war. We have not reached it yet, but let us hope the prayer of all the generations that have passed will find complete fulfillment in the future. Perhaps the genius of invention may discover implements of war so powerful and fatal that men dare not engage in armed contention. If war meant almost certain death to those who entered it the Christian's zeal, the statemen's skill, and the strong desire of all mankind to live might, joined together, unite the cause of peace. No other union can maintain a long-continued national repose, for the rivalries of men will overstep the bounds of prudence and integrity, and ambition halts before no enemy except the fear of death.

"There is one soldier here in whose welcome every citizen will join with unequaled zeal and fervor. Not alone because he holds the highest office in the world, but because his character, unspotted through all his years, his impulses strong and high, his whole life by its unobtrusive power, have ennobled and enriched the offices which he holds."

As Gov. Black finished speaking, Col. A. D. Shaw, Commander of the Department of New York, rose from his chair, and, standing to the left of the flag-draped desk in the centre of the stage, grasped the Governor by the hand. As the Governor and the Department Commander stood hand in hand the assemblage cheered lustily.

Mayor Jewett's Welcome.

"Gentlemen," said Gen. Clarkson, when his voice could be heard above the clapping of hands, "it is my pleasure to introduce to you Comrade Jewett, Mayor of Buffalo."

Mayor Jewett's reception was hearty. He said among other things:

"Members of the Grand Army of the Republic, let me on behalf of the City of Buffalo and of all the people of our city, assure you of our appreciation of the honor you have conferred upon us by this visit. Let me say that every man who has come here to attend this National encampment is most heartily welcome. We are proud to do honor to the noble patriots who, in those dark hours of peril, disloyalty, and secession, bravely went to the front and offered, if necessary, to sacrifice their lives to save our Nation.

"I wish you all a most pleasant sojourn within our gates, and sincerely hope you will carry away pleasant memories of Buffalo and its people."

When Mayor Jewett had completed his address, a comrade in the rear of the hall rose in his seat, and, attracting the attention of Gen. Clarkson, said that the delegates in that portion of the building could not hear the speakers.

"You can read it in the newspapers," replied the Commander in Chief, "if you will only keep quiet and let the speakers get their work in."

Col. Shaw Welcomes the Veterans.

Then, turning to Col. A. D. Shaw, Department Commander of New York, Gen. Clarkson introduced him, adding a glowing personal tribute.

Col. Shaw stepped to the front of the platform and said, in a brief speech of welcome:

"Commander-in-Chief Clarkson and Comrades: As Commander of the Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic, the conspicuous honor and privilege have fallen upon me to welcome on our soil the comrades from the other members of our sisterhood of States.

"Comrades, this is the last time a vast majority of the comrades present will ever meet in a National Encampment in the State of New York. Before it can come here again death and age will have made it impossible for more than a small remnant now living to attend. And so this precious meeting has a pathetic meaning to us all, and we will enjoy it to the full; we will be happy while we may. And so I again bid you welcome, thrice welcome, and may God bless you every one."

Col. Shaw said in conclusion that he had expected to read a poem written by a comrade which, he believed, would become a part of Grand Army literature. As the author was present, he would call upon him to read it in person.

Comrade Foster of New York was called to the stage and read the poem, entitled "New York's Greeting to the Grand Army," one stanza of which is as follows:

Heaven bless the Union, keep it true and good,
Dear Country, saved by travail and by blood!
May countless freemen, North and South, ne'er tire
To lift its stately standard ever higher
'Til all upon its star-gemmed stripes may read
This is "God's Country," blest in thought and deed.

Justice Hatch's Few Words.

Edward W. Hatch of Buffalo, Justice of the Supreme Court of New York for the Eighth Judicial District, serving as an assigned Justice on the bench of the Appellate Division of the Court at Brooklyn, was introduced by Gen. Clarkson as a son of a veteran.

Justice Hatch spoke in a vein of picturesque eloquence. "The Grand Army," he said, "stood behind the Government a strong moral force." In conclusion, Justice Hatch said: "Burden us with any service, but give us our share in the inheritance. If not now, then as trustees. Tendering to you the filial regards of the Sons of Veterans, I thank you for this opportunity."

Gen. Clarkson responded to each of the speakers briefly and then announced that, as it would take an hour to clear the hall and exclude a number who had gained entrance who were not entitled to be present at the secret session, it had been decided to present the reports of officers at the open session.

The Reports.

The following reports were then read: Gen. Clarkson, Commander in Chief; John H. Mullen, Vice Commander in Chief; C. W. Buckley, Junior Vice Commander; A. E. Johnson, Surgeon General; M. B. Taylor, Chaplain in Chief; C. B. Burnester, Adjutant General; A. J. Burbank, Quartermaster General; C. A. Snyder, Inspector General; Gen. Clark, Judge Advocate; J. Cory Winans, Senior Aide-de-Camp, and Chief of Staff; E. L. Zalinski, Chief Aide-de-Camp on Military Instruction in Public Schools.

The report of Adjutant General Charles E. Burnester showed that the total membership of the order in good standing June 30, 1896, was 7,302 posts, with 340,610 members; on December 31, 1896, 7,276 posts, with 327,412 members; on June 30, 1897, 7,106 posts, with 319,456 members, and that during the past ten years the Brand Army of the Republic had expended for charity the magnificent sum of $2,100,617.67.

All of the reports, including that of the Commander in Chief, were referred to committees.

The committees were then announced, and the encampment, at 12:10, adjourned until 2 o'clock.

The Afternoon Session.

The delegates reassembled at 2 o'clock. The struggle was precipitated immediately after the executive session was called to order by the report of the Committee on Rules, giving as the first event in the order of business the selection of the place of the next encampment.

Delegate Dowley of Toledo moved that the rule be suspended. William D. Stauffer, Past Commander of the Department of Pennsylvania, moved that the convention proceed under the rule. Dowley's motion was not seconded. Stauffer's was, and the question being put was declared carried by Commander in Chief Clarkson by a viva voce vote.

A division was called for, and when 610 delegates had been counted for proceeding under the rule, the count was discontinued and the selection of a place for holding the next encampment was taken up.

Cities desiring to have the next convention had a hearing. The Citizens' Committee of Cincinnati was admitted, consisting of W. B. Melish, Chairman Convention League; M. E. Ingalls, President Big Four and Chesapeake and Ohio Railroads; Gustav Tafel, Mayor of Cincinnati; J. M. Blair, President Chamber of Commerce; Michael Ryan, Assistant United States Treasurer; J. H. Bromwell, member of Congress from Ohio.

President Ingalls presented the claim and attractions of the city in a happy speech, and the committee retired.

Delegate Woodruff of California presented the claims of San Francisco.

The Elections.

On the first ballot Cincinnati received 526 votes and San Francisco 214. The vote had not been announced when Mr. Woodruff withdrew San Francisco and asked that the selection of Cincinnati be made unanimous. This was agreed to by acclamation.

Following the selection of Cincinnati, Archbishop Ireland was called to the stage and made one of his glowing, patriotic speeches. He was followed by Gen. Lew Wallace, who made a short address glorifying the Grand Army. The report of the Committee on Instruction followed this address and was adopted. It criticized the books on war history used in the schools as inaccurate and suggested some changes, particularly in those used in Southern schools.

Nominations for Commander in Chief were then declared in order, and Isaac F. Mack of Sandusky, Ohio, was nominated by Delegate Brown of Ohio. J. P. S. Gobin of Lebanon was nominated by Delegate Stewart of Pennsylvania, George H. Innis of Boston by Delegate Wetherbee of Massachusetts, and John G. Linehan of New Hampshire by Delegate Cogswell of New Hampshire. Mr. Wetherbee later withdrew the name of Mr. Innis. The first ballot resulted as follows: Mack, 253; Linehan, 181; Gobin, 296—no choice. The vote on the second ballot was never announced officially, but as cast it stood as follows: Mack, 249; Linehan, 133; Gobin, 358. Before the result could be given by the tellers the 10 Missouri votes that had been cast for Mack were withdrawn and ordered changed to Gobin, who had received the other 12 of the 22 votes belonging to the State. This gave Gobin 358 votes, and enough to elect. Illinois and other States began to order their votes changed, but while this was in progress R. B. Brown of Ohio, who nominated Mr. Mack, asked unanimous consent that the Adjutant General be instructed to cast the vote of the encampment for Mr. Gobin, making his election unanimous. The encampment then adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

GRAND ARMY MEN IN TORONTO.

They Are Obliged to Hire a Boy to Carry a British Flag.

TORONTO, Aug. 26.—A detachment of 150 members of the Grand Army of the Republic arrived here from Buffalo this afternoon and marched up Younge Street carrying the Stars and Stripes before them. It is a violation of a civic ordinance to carry a foreign flag in this city unless a British flag is also carried. A policeman stopped the procession and told the marchers of the violation. They bought a small union jack, but not one of them would carry it. Finally a small boy was hired to do that duty, and the veterans continued on their way.

Gov. Black at Headquarters.

BUFFALO, Aug. 26.—The Department of New York, G. A. R., gave a reception to Gov. Black at its headquarters in the Ellicott Square Building. A thousand people were present. The Governor arrived shortly before 9 o'clock, and was received with great enthusiasm. Commander A. D. Shaw of New York State formally welcomed the Governor on behalf of the veterans of New York State. Gov. Black made a brief reply. At the conclusion of the speaking, Gov. Black held an informal reception, shaking hands with all those present.

THE PRESIDENT BARRED OUT.

Refused Admittance to Camp Jewett by an Orderly—Departure on Senator Hanna's Yacht.

BUFFALO, Aug. 26.—The President of the United States was refused admittance to the Grand Army camp this morning, although he had come at the special invitation of the veterans and everything was in readiness to receive him. The incident proved one of great mortification to the Grand Army leaders and excited great indignation among the members of the local committee. To

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD

Lady Marian Captures the Autumn Stakes in a Canter, and Bernadillo the Dolphin.

THIRD EVENT INTERESTING

A Number of Alleged "Good Things" in the Field, but Belmar, the Favorite, Carries Off the Honors.

The Autumn Maiden Stakes for two-year-olds and the Dolphin Stakes for three-year-olds were the features of the programme at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, but only in the latter was there anything like an exciting finish. Lady Marian, August Belmont's speedy filly, tip-toed her field in the Autumn Stakes, and won in a canter by three lengths.

The Dolphin, however, was productive of a good finish between Bernadillo and Imperator, the former winning by a head in a drive all through the stretch. Neither of the two was much sought after by the speculators, who divided their choice between Good Times and Partridge. The latter was one of the two added starters, and was played by the followers of John E. Madden. He was never prominent in the race, however, running behind the field all through, and finishing last. Orion took up the running after the first furlong pole had been passed, and set out a clinking pace for the others. He was a couple of lengths in front half way up the back stretch, until Bernadillo joined him. Rounding the turn into the stretch, the pair were on even terms, but Orion was tiring fast, and when straightened out, dropped back, beaten. It looked at this point as if Bernadillo would have an easy victory, but to the surprise of the spectators Imperator, who had seemingly been unable to extend himself earlier in the race, put in a rattling finish in a few strides Thorpe had him on even terms with Bernadillo. Then Thorpe made the mistake of holding Bernadillo too cheaply, and in the drive to the wire which ensued Imperator was beaten by a head.

The third race, a handicap for three-year-olds and upward, was the best race of the day. There were any number of alleged "good things" in the field of eight starters, and in consequence of the play on them as good as 2 to 1 was to be had against the favorite, Belmar. Cromwell was the first to show when the field emerged from the mile chute, with Cavalero next in attendance. Then Cavalero headed the leader and showed the way up the back stretch and around the turn for home. For the first three-quarters of a mile Belmar ran nose without head speed, but when the last turn was made he moved up to third place. Cavalero was still in front, and looked an easy winner, when the favorite came like a steam engine, and at the end of the grand stand got up to his saddle girths. Then his gray nose was seen to creep forward inch by inch on the leader, and when a sixteenth of a mile from home Sloane made a final effort on him, and the race was won by a good half-length. Summaries:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages. Purse of $700, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02 4-5.

1—Bromo, Lewis Elmore's ch. g., by Himyar-Jewel H., 5 years, 110 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Thorpe)
2—Rodermond, J. W. Rogers's b. c., 3, 113, even money and 1 to 3.....(Taral)
3—George Rose, J. M. Murphy's br. g., 3, 110, 8 to 1.....(Sherrer)

Royal Rose, 108, 11 to 5, (Martin;) Hanwell, 118, 50 to 1, (Perkins;) Summer Sea, 108, 50 to 1, (Littlefield,) and Sallie Clicquot, 110, 15 to 1, (Van Kuren,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—The autumn Maiden Stakes, of $2,000, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. Five furlongs, straight. Time—1:02.

1—Lady Marian, August Belmont's ch. f., by Rayon d'Or-Lady Margaret, 119 pounds, 1 to 3 and out.....(Hewett)
2—Arquebus, Oneck Stable's b. g., 112, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Doggett)
3—Ponsavannah, W. B. Sink's b. c., 119, 6 to 1.....(W. Martin)

Danforth, 119, 15 to 1, (Perkins;) Yankee Sam, 115, 15 to 1, (Sherrer;) Olney, 119, 12 to 1, (Sims,) and Laudeman, 115, 10 to 1, (Thorpe,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a gallop by three lengths; a neck between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $800, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile. Time—1:41 1-5.

1—Belmar, G. E. Smith's gr. h., by Belvidere-Adele, 5 years, 126 pounds, 7 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Sloane)
2—Cavalero, E. Frazer's ch. c., 3, 106, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Sherrer)
3—Free Advice, Bromley & Co.'s b. h., 5, 116, 7 to 1.....(Taral)

Peat, 114, 15 to 1, (Williams;) Cromwell, 113, 8 to 1, (H. Martin;) Dutch Skater, 121, 10 to 1, (Perkins;) Miss Prim, 99, 6 to 1, (Littlefield,) and Skate, 115, 15 to 1, (Van Furen,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; a length and a half between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Dolphin Stakes, for three-year-olds, of $2,000, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. One mile and an eigth. Time—1:56 4-5.

1—Bernadillo, E. J. Baldwin's b. g., by Emperor of Norfolk-Jennie B., 105 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(H. Martin)
2—Imperator, James Galway's br. c., 108, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Thorpe)
3—Orion, Bromley & Co.'s ch. c., 108, 8 to 1.....(Hewett)

Lady Mitchell, 106, 7 to 1, (Sloane;) Good Times, 118, 8 to 5, (W. Martin,) and Partridge, 109, 5 to 2, (Wilhite,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; a length and a half between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Futurity course. Time—1:11 1-5.

1—La Goleta, E. J. Baldwin's ch. f., by Amigo-Rosebud, 103 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Thorpe)
2—Marito, P. J. Miles's b. f., 99, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Nutt)
3—Attainment, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's b. f., 94, 6 to 1.....(Corbley)

Oxnard, 102, 6 to 1, (Wilhite;) Philip, 101, 6 to 1, (H. Martin;) Ortoland, 97, 10 to 1, (Hathersall;) Allie Belle, 99, 8 to 1, (Coyle;) Handspring, 102, 8 to 1, (Hewett;) Hardy, 96, 8 to 1, (Maher;) Brentwood, 102, 20 to 1, (Bennett;) Glonoine, 104, 6 to 1, (Hirsch,) and Junior, 106, 20 to 1, (Mackey,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; a length and a half between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:53.

1—Ben Eder, M. F. Dwyer's b. h., by Fonso-Workmate, 4 years, 124 pounds, 8 to 5 and 1 to 4.....(Sims)
2—Thomas Cat, Graham Anderson's br. c., 3, 116, 8 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Clayton)
3—Damien, Demiel & Farrell's b. h., 4, 126, 6 to 5.....(Sloane)
4—Haphazard, C. Fleischmann & Son's b. c., 3, 116, 5 to 1.....(Sherrer)

Won easily by two lengths; five lengths between second and third.

To-day's Card at Sheepshead Bay.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Futurity course.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
George Keene	125	Martha H.	114
Isabey	117	The Huguenot	112
Salabar	117	Amazonian	112
Laverock	114	Benares	112
Fleeting Gold	114	Olney	112

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Six and one-half furlongs.

Rubicon	120	Trillette	113
Yankee Doodle	118	Salvado	112
Dorian	118	Orimar	109
Nick	118	Leedsville	109
Salvable	118	Ben Ronald	108
Harry Reed	115	Tripping	104
J. A. Grey	115	Break o' Day	104

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Peep o' Day	126	Bastion	96
Paul Kauvar	116	Rotterdam	96
Brisk	110	Chelsea	96
Honor	106	Challenger	96
Domitor	106	Fireside	91
Hamilton II	106		

FOURTH RACE.—The Flying Stakes, of $2,000, for three-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.

Typhoon II	127	Casseopia	108
Cleophus	122	Maritje	108
Howard S	117	Lady Mitchell	106
Good Times	117		

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old. Five furlongs.

Homelike	110	Deal	110
Isen	110	Dilly Donovan	110
Christobel	110	Rain Water	110
Mabel D	110	Ella Daly	110
Kate Hardcastle	110	Domestic	110
Elan	110	Ennomia	110
Fuland	110	Charmeuse	110
Our Breezy	110	Pink Chambray	110
Maud Ellis	110	Princess India	110

SIXTH RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth, on turf.

Ferrier	130	Arbuckle	126
Doerslayer	136	Rifle	122
Rondo	133	Hafing	122
Carnero	130	Rossifer	121
Cavalero	129		

Record for Double Team.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 26.—The feature of yesterday's racing at the Tri-State track was the breaking of a world's record for pole horses on a half-mile track. Bertie Girl and Lynn Bourbon, owned by William H. Moorehouse, and driven by the owner, went the mile in 2:16½.

RACING IN HARNESS.

Results of Trotting and Pacing Contests on Various Tracks Yesterday.

At Readville, Mass.

2:11 class, trotting; purse $2,000. (concluded.)

Grace Hastings, b. m., by Bayonne Prince, dam Emma B., (Speare)	12	12	1	1
Baron Rogers, br. s., (Tiler)	3	1	2	2
Athanio, br. s., (Geers)	1	2	8	10
Alcidalia, b. m., (Dore)	2	4	5	9
Que Allen, b. s., (McKenney)	5	6	3	4
Bouncer, b. m., (Lapham)	9	3	12	3
Maple Valley, b. g., (Otterson)	8	9	4	6
Nemoline, blk. m., (Avery)	4	5	10	5
Fred B., b. g., (Whitney)	6	7	7	8
Van Zandt, br. m., (Devereaux)	7	10	6	7
Baron Dillon, b. s., (Fuller)	11	8	9	dr
Emma Offutt, br. m., (Herbert)	10	11	11	dr

Time—2:11¾, 2:11¼, 2:08, 2:09¾, 2:11¾.

2:25 class, pacing; purse $2,000.

Passing Belle, b. m., by Heir-at-Law, dam Windswept, (Geers)	1	1	1
Forest Herr, br. g., (Speare)	2	8	2
Courier Journal, blk. s., (Wilson)	7	2	3
Ambidexter, blk. g., (Maloney)	6	3	4
Elf, b. m., (Daley)	4	6	6
Terrell S., ch. g., (Gillies)	9	5	5
La Honda, b. m., (Saunders)	5	9	7
Hal Almont, rn. g., (Middleby)	10	7	8
Esperanza, b. s., (Sterling)	3	4	dis
Belle G., blk. m., (Howard)	8		dis

Time—2:09¾, 2:11¾, 2:10¾.

The Massachusetts Stake, for 2:15 Class trotters; purse, $5,000, (unfinished.)

Rilma, b. m., by King Wilkes, (Foote)	8	2	1
The Monk, b. g., by Chimes, (Geers)	1	1	8
Oakland Baron, br. s., (Macey)	2	3	2
Tommy Briton, br. s., (McFerran)	3	4	3
Lucy Carr, b. m., (McDonald)	4	5	4
Tuna, b. m., (Walker)	6	8	5
Tom Boy, b. m., (Marsh)	7	6	6
Red Wilton, b. s., (Lockwood)	5	7	7

Time—2:12¼; 2:10¼; 2:10; 2:12.

2:16 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,000, (unfinished.)

Eagle Flannagan, b. g., by Eagle Bird, (Hudson)	1	3	1
G. H. P., b. g., (Renick)	2	1	3
Mack, b. s., (Bently)	3	2	5
Furity Wilkes, b. m., (Dore)	6	7	2
Chapy Boy, b. g., (Forshner)	4	9	4
Nicola, br. g., (Knapp)	9	4	6
Philonides, b. s., (Fuller)	5	8	13
Big Timber, b. s., (Knowles)	11	5	11
Dexter K., br. s., (Hayden)	7	6	8
John R. Baldwin, g. g., (Proctor)	10	11	7
Star Boy, b. g., (McDonald)	15	13	9
Kate B., g. m., (Gatcomb)	12	10	10
Newburgh, rn. g., (Hurd)	14	15	12
General, b. g., (Bowen)	13	14	dis
Phantom, br. m., (Labounty)	8	10	dr

Time—2:12¾; 2:12¾; 2:13¼.

At Goshen, N. Y.

Three-year-old Stake; purse, $7,500.

China Silk, (Kenny)	1	1	1	1
Jupe, (Duston)	2	2	2	2

Time—2:19, 2:17, 2:19.

2:14 Class—Trotting; purse, $500.

Rush, blk. m., (Burch)	1	1	1	1
Bismarck, br. h., (Demerest)	2	2	2	2
Kneeland, b. m., (Keyes)	3	3	3	3
Nutshell, blk. m., (Thompson)	5	4	4	3
Monocacy, b. h., (Thomas)	4	5	5	4
Greenlander Girl, blk. m., (Cornings)	6	6	6	5
Gemmell Boy, (Murray)	dis.			

Time—2:11¾, 2:12, 2:13.

2:26 Class—Trotting; four-year-olds; purse, $500.

Birdseye, ch. h., (Kline)	1	1	1	1
Clealmay, b. s., (Thompson)	2	2	2	2
Ella Madison, b. f., (Decker)	4	3	3	3
Pierrot, b. s., (Murray)	3	4	4	4
T. T. D., b. h., (Burch)	5	5	5	5
8th Bell, s. s., (Whitehead)	6	6	6	6

Time—2:18¾, 2:20¾, 2:19½.

2:30 Class—Trotting; three-year-olds; purse, $500.

Hornella Wilkes, ch. f., (Thomas)	1	1	1	1
Drum Major, b. g., (Brown)	2	2	2	2

Time—2:24½, 2:21¼, 2:21¼.

At Syracuse, N. Y.

2:19 Class.—Trotting; purse, $500.

Ackorland, ch. g., by Warlock, (Curtis)	1	1	1	1
Silver Mark, b. g., (Irwin)	2	5	2	2
Luther, b. g., (Cornell)	5	2	3	3
Princess, g., (Hooper)	3	3	4	4
Wilkes Maid, blk. m., (Ernest)	6	3	6	5
King Brino, b. h., (Barnes)	8	9	4	6
Gotha, br. g., (Brigham)	10	6	8	7
Harry T., ch. g., (Wood)	7	7	7	8
Gracie T., b. m., (Fitch)	9	8	9	9
Ethel Ray, b. m., (Stackhouse)	4		dis	

Time—2:22¾; 2:22¼; 2:20¾.

2:35 Class.—Pacing; purse, $400.

Tom K., b. g., by Fred S. Wilkes, (Jones)	12	3	2	1
Baltic, dn. g., (Cady)	5	4	1	6
Lera, b. m., (Young)	11	7	6	2
Tingle Toskey, b. m., (Perrin)	10	5	4	3
Charlie Temple, b. g., (Mathewson)	3	2	3	4
Ami Avon, g. m., (Barnes)	9	6	5	5
Charlie B., blk. g., (Pearson)	1	1	ro	
Tile Sterling, ch. g., (Hatch)	2	dis		
Emma, b. m., (Dooer)	4	dis		
Little Mack, b. g., (Gallagher)	6	dis		
Vita Belle, b. m., (Gray)	7	dis		
Yamagatta, br. h., (Whitmarsh)	8	dis		

Time—2:21¼; 2:18¾; 2:22¼; 2:22¼; 2:21¼; 2:23.

RECORD TRIALS IN SYRACUSE.

John R. Gentry and Robert J. Pace Two Speedy Miles.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 26.—Thirty thousand persons attended the New York State Fair in this city to-day, the special feature being the efforts of John R. Gentry and Robert J. to lower the world's record for half-mile tracks. Both of Mr. Tewksbury's pacers failed in this, although John R. Gentry first lowered the State record of 2:07¼, made a year ago on the same track by Joe Patchen, to 2:06¾.

Robert J. was then brought out, with E. R. Bowne up. The first quarter was made in 0:31¾, and the half in 1:01¾, the world's record for that distance on half-mile tracks.

The old champion was here going at a 2:03½ pace, and every one expected to see him break the world's record made by Joe Patchen at Combination Park, Boston, a year ago, of 2:04¾, but he was not equal to the effort, the third quarter being done in 0:32¼, and the last one in 0:31¼. The time for the heat was 2:05¾, which not only is the State record for all kinds of horses for a mile on half-mile tracks, but is also the world's record for geldings for that distance on the same kind of track.

The Saratoga Horse Show Opens.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 26.—The Saratoga Horse Show opened this afternoon on the grounds of the Saratoga Racing Association, and will be continued to-morrow and Saturday. The weather was fine and there was a large attendance.

THIRTY-FOOTERS AT NEWPORT.

Wawa First and Dorothy II. Second in Yesterday's Race.

NEWPORT, Aug. 26.—The thirty-footer race to-day was won by Wawa, with Dorothy II. a close second. The race was sailed in a southwest, shifting to westerly, wind. The start was made at 3:40 o'clock. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. P. Jones, and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt sailed in the yachts. The Mae ran ashore on Rose Island and had to be pulled off. The official time was as follows:

	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Owned. Yacht.		
Wawa, J. A. Stillman	5:58:02	2:18:02
Dorothy II., H. P. Whitney	5:58:58	2:18:58
Veda, C. Vanderbilt	6:00:45	2:20:45
Carolina, P. Jones	6:03:10	2:23:10
Musme, J. McDonough	6:03:28	2:23:28
Hera, R. N. Ellis	6:03:43	2:23:43
Esperanza, A. S. Van Winkle	Did not finish	
Mae, O. G. Jennings	Did not finish	

Newport Yachting Notes.

NEWPORT, Aug. 26.—The following yachts arrived here to-day: Steamer Virginia, owned by F. C. Benedict; sloop Navahoe, owned by R. P. Carroll; steamer Electra, owned by E. T. Gerry.

The departures were as follows: Steamer Wild Duck, owned by Mr. Forbes; steamer Oneonta, owned by Mr. Clarke; steamer Heramone, owned by Mr. Thomas; steamer Nana, New York Yacht Club; steamer Conqueror, owned by F. W. Vanderbilt; schooner Hildegarde, owned by G. W. Weld; schooner, Viator, owned by Mr. Morgan; sloop Roslyn, owned by Mr. Whiting.

The yachts in the harbor are: Steamer Margarita, owned by A. J. Drexel; steamer Varuna, owned by E. Higgins; steamer Narada, owned by H. Walters; steamer Sultana, owned by J. R. Drexel; steamer Zara, owned by A. E. Tower; steamer Ballymena, owned by J. N. Brown; steamer Theresa, owned by Mr. Sudder; schooner Quisette, owned by H. W. Harris; schooner Ingomar, owned by Mr. Barrett; sloop Daffodil, owned by F. P. Sands; sloop Zigeuner, owned by M. Agassiz, and the fleet of thirty-footers.

Ten Eyck and Maguire to Row.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—Edward Ten Eyck and James Maguire have signed articles for a single scull match to be rowed at 5 P. M. on Labor Day on the Charles River under the auspices of the New England Amateur Rowing Association. The distance will be one and one half miles with turn.

Edgar G. Murphy Wins a Match.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 26.—The three-cornered match shoot at Elkwood Park this afternoon between Dr. G. S. Gagnon, Edgar G. Murphy, and "Phil" Daly, Jr., was won by Mr. Murphy, with Dr. Gagnon second. The conditions were 100 birds, for $200 a side. The victor killed 92, Gagnon 90, Daly 89.

Brooklyn Athletic Club Reception.

The Brooklyn Athletic Club will open the season of 1897-8 with a "ladies' night" in their remodelled city clubhouse, 374 Bedford Avenue, Williamsburg, this evening. The usual set of games on Labor Day will be held on the club grounds at Maspeth, L. I.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Win from the Chicagos in a Game Noted for Heavy Batting.

GRIFFITH'S PITCHING EASY

Giants Hit for a Total of Thirty-one Bases—Louisville Surprised the Brooklyns—Baltimores Win from Cincinnati, and Bostons Lose to Clevelands.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent
Boston	72	33	.686
Baltimore	67	32	.677
Cincinnati	62	36	.633
New York	62	37	.626
Cleveland	53	47	.530
Chicago	49	56	.467
Philadelphia	47	59	.443
Louisville	46	59	.438
Pittsburg	44	58	.431
Brooklyn	44	59	.427
Washington	42	60	.412
St. Louis	26	78	.250

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 10; Chicago, 6.
Louisville, 16; Brooklyn, 8.
Cleveland, 7; Boston, 1.
Baltimore, 3; Cincinnati, 2.
Pittsburg, 4; Philadelphia, 3.
Washington, 6; St. Louis, 1.

Games To-day.

Chicago in New York.
Louisville in Brooklyn.
Cincinnati in Baltimore.
Cleveland in Boston.
Pittsburg in Philadelphia.
St. Louis in Washington.

The New Yorks won from the Chicagos with ease at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon in a game which was noted for heavy hitting. It is a long time since the New York team had such a batting picnic.

Griffith, who is sometimes spoken of as the best pitching colt in Anson's stable, furnished the fun for the home team. He looked beseechingly toward Anson's corner after the home team had slaughtered his curves in the first inning, and asked to be relieved. But "Uncle Anse" said: "Nay, nay, my boy; just stay where you are and take your medicine like a little man." And Griffith remained, much to the amusement of the home team, who made base hits until they got tired running around the diamond. The Giants hit for a total of thirty-one bases, nearly enough to win three ordinary games. Griffith merely tossed the ball across the plate after the third inning.

Rusie was at the points for the New Yorks, and his appearance in the box probably unnerved Griffith. Rusie did not try for a record, and only worked under half pressure, apparently. In the seventh inning Van Haltren pulled down a drive from Ryan's bat that was labeled all over "Home run." It was a magnificent catch. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Van Hn, cf.	3	2	6	1	0
McCrry, rf.	3	5	1	0	0
Tiernan, l.f.	2	3	2	0	0
Davis, ss.	2	1	0	1	1
Gleason, 2b.	1	2	1	7	1
Clark, 1b.	3	3	11	1	0
Wilson, c.	3	4	0	0	0
Donnelly, 3b.	3	3	0	1	0
Rusie, p.	1	2	1	1	0
Total.	10	23	27	12	2

CHICAGO.	R	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Decker, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	1	1	3	4	1
Everett, cf.	0	1	2	1	0
Anson, 1b.	1	2	11	0	0
Ryan, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Callahan, 2b.	2	2	3	4	0
McCarthy, 3b.	0	1	2	2	0
Grimth, p.	0	0	2	3	1
Kittridge, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	6	11	24	13	2

New York	3	6	2	0	0	1	2	0	—	19
Chicago	1	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	— 6

Earned runs—New York, 12; Chicago, 1. First base by errors—New York, 2; Chicago, 1. Left on bases—New York, 10; Chicago, 7. Bases on balls—Off Rusie, 3; off Griffith, 2. Struck out—Rusie, 3. Three-base hits—Wilson, (2,) Callahan. Two-base hits—Van Haltren, McCreery, (2,) Tiernan, Anson, Grimth, (2.) Stolen base—Davis. Double plays—McCormack, Dahlen, and Anson; Van Haltren and Clark; Donnelly, Gleason, and Clark. Wild pitches—Grimth, 2; Rusie, 1. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

LOUISVILLE WINS THE FIRST.

The Brooklyns Were Easy Victims for the Colonels.

About 2,500 admirers of the Brooklyn team watched the once despised Louisville team defeat the Grooms at Eastern Park yesterday without an apparent effort. The Colonels found Payne, the home team's pitcher, just to their liking, and increased their batting average as a result. Cunningham had the home team guessing, with the exception of the eighth inning. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Jones, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Griffin, cf.	0	2	2	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0
Anders'n, lf.	1	2	1	0	0
Lach'e, 1b.	1	2	12	0	0
Belloch, c.	0	1	3	1	0
Grim, c.	1	3	3	3	1
Payne, p.	1	1	1	1	0
G. Smith, ss.	1	0	1	4	1
Total.	8	13	27	12	3

LOUISVILLE.	R	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Clarke, lf.	4	3	3	0	0
Stafford, as.	2	2	2	5	0
Wagner, 2b.	2	2	4	3	0
Hanse, cf.	1	2	1	0	0
Werden, 1b.	2	3	12	0	0
Butler, c.	1	2	1	2	1
Cling'n, 3b.	2	2	1	1	0
Cunnin'm, p.	2	2	0	3	0
Total.	16	19	27	14	4

Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	6	0	— 8
Louisville	0	0	2	4	1	0	2	3	4	—16

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 4; Louisville, 11. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2; Louisville, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Louisville, 7. Base on balls—Off Payne, 3; off Cunningham, 3. Struck out—By Payne, 8; by Cunningham, 5. Home runs—Nanse, Clingham. Three-base hits—Jones, Nanse, Cunningham. Base hits—Anderson, Grim, Clarke, Stafford, Werden, Clingman. Sacrifice hit—Cunningham. Stolen bases—Clarke, (2,) Wagner, Butler. Hit by pitched ball—Clarke. Wild pitches—Cunningham, 2. Passed ball—Butler. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Carpenter.

Cleveland, 7; Boston, 1.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—Cuppy proved a puzzler for Boston to-day, while Nichols was an easy mark for the Cleveland players. The visitors put up a perfect fielding game and batted hard. The fielding of Childs and Allen was the feature. Score:

Cleveland	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	—7
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Earned runs—Cleveland, 4. Base hits—Cleveland, 14; Boston, 5. Errors—Boston, 3. Batteries—Cleveland, Cuppy and Zimmer; Boston, Nichols and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Pittsburg, 4; Philadelphia, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—The Pittsburgs won from the Quakers to-day after an exciting eleven-inning game. The Pirates tied the score in the ninth inning on a wild throw by Taylor, and won out in the eleventh on a hit and stolen base by Donovan and Shugart's wild throw after recovering Padden's grounder. Score:

Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	—4

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1; Pittsburg, 2. Base hits—Philadelphia, 13; Pittsburg, 9. Errors—Philadelphia, 4; Pittsburg, 4. Batteries—Philadelphia, Taylor and McFarland; Pittsburg, Hughey, Tannehill, and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Adams.

Baltimore, 3; Cincinnati, 2.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 26.—The champions won the first of the present series from Cincinnati after a close contest. Both Corbett and Dwyer pitched well, the former having a shade the best of it. Score:

Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	—3
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—2

Earned run—Baltimore, 1. Base hits—Baltimore, 8; Cincinnati, 5. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Cincinnati, 4. Batteries—Corbett and Robinson; Cincinnati, Dwyer and Peitz. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Washington, 6; St. Louis, 1.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The St. Louis team played a listless game to-day, and the Washingtons won handily. A double play by Reilly, unassisted, was the feature of the game. Score:

Washington	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	—	6
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1

Earned runs—Washington, 5. Base hits—Washington, 15; St. Louis, 7. Errors—Washington, 1; St. Louis, 1. Batteries—Washington, Mercer and Farrell; St. Louis, Donahue and Murphy. Umpire—Mr. Kelley.

Two Games in Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 26.—Two baseball games were played at Orange Oval this afternoon before 5,000 persons. The winner of the first game, according to agreement, playing the Orange Athletic Club. The first game between the Newark and Paterson clubs was won by the latter through the superior work of Pitcher Jones, who allowed Newark only three hits. In the second game the home team took the Patersons into camp with great ease, hitting Smith liberally, while Westervelt was in fine form, and allowed the visitors but two hits. The game was called after the seventh inning on account of darkness. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Paterson	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0—4
Newark	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—3

Earned run—Paterson. Base hits—Paterson, 12; Newark, 3. Errors—Paterson, 5; Newark, 5. Batteries—Paterson, Jones and Westlake; Newark, Gettig and Sothfers. Umpire—Mr. Betts.

SECOND GAME.

Orange	2	4	1	0	0	1	2	—10		
Paterson	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0— 1		

Earned runs—Orange, 2. Base hits—Orange, 11; Paterson, 2. Errors—Orange, 8; Paterson, 4. Batteries—Orange, Westervelt and O'Neill; Paterson, Smith and Touhy. Umpire—Mr. Betts.

Other Games.

In Springfield—Syracuse, 7; Springfield, 4, (first game.) Springfield, 6; Syracuse, 5, (second game.)
In Buffalo—Buffalo, 5; Wilkesbarre, 3.
In Providence—Providence, 4; Montreal, 0.
In Scranton—Scranton, 6; Toronto, 5.
In Hartford—Reading, 6; Hartford, 3, (first game.) Hartford, 6; Reading, 2, (second game.)
In Richmond—Richmond, 2; Norfolk, 0.

GOLF AT BAR HARBOR.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 26.—The second day's play in the scratch golf tournament for the Hinkle Cup took place to-day. Those entered in the contest are M. R. Wright of Philadelphia, George T. Newhall of Philadelphia, Arden Robbins and C. L. Tappin of New York, and Herbert Leeds of Brookline, Mass. In the morning Newhall and Wright, the two Philadelphians, were matched against each other. Newhall won by 3 up and 2 to play. It was a close fight, and both men played in excellent form. Every round of six holes was done under 30 strokes by each man. Newhall's splendid long drives and brilliant approach shots were what won him the match. Wright outputted him on almost every hole.

In the morning also Robbins beat Tappin 2 up. The latter, who played in the finals for the Hinkle Cup last Monday, was in splendid form. It was 1 up for Robbins and 1 to play. Tappin had a chance to halve the match. He failed, however, and the match ended with

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.
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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Nature—8:15.
CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Roof Garden.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Never Again—8:30.
GARRICK—The Good Mr. Best—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Fight for Honor—8:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—One Round of Pleasure—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—7:30.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concert—8:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Robin Hood—Concerts—Afternoon and Evening. Fireworks.
OLYMPIA AUDITORIUM—Very Little Faust and Much Marguerite—8:15.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 and 7:30.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New York vs. Chicago—2:00 and 4:00 P. M.
STAR—The Privateer—8:15.

For Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 27, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE SHORT WAY.

Some of the Citizens' Union leaders are unwilling to nominate Mr. Low until he has given them a definite assurance that he will accept. That is not the right way to go about it.

The Union should fix a day, say to-morrow, when it will make its nomination for Mayor. It should notify Mr. Low that it proposed to nominate him on that day. If he had not made up his mind to be nominated, the Union would name another candidate who had.

That is a short and easy way of getting a definite assurance from Mr. Low.

THE GERMANS AND THE DICKER.

The impudence of Quigg is his most interesting quality. He scatters his invitations broadcast on the assumption that he has but to raise the cry of Tammany to bring all the organizations opposed to the Wigwam huddling around his conference table. He takes it for granted that his bidden guests have no memories and are always gullible.

The Citizens' Union has disappointed him. He had set apart for it the chair at his right and the honors of the powwow. But the leaders of the Union are in no accepting mood. Next in importance comes the German-American Reform Union. It is amusing to observe the serene confidence with which Quigg and the Republican newspapers count on the aid of the Germans against Tammany. Do they suppose the Germans love the Republican Party for the Raines law and its amendments? If no Republican has a memory that extends as far back as the year 1895 the members of the German-American Reform Union can remember the political events of that year perfectly.

The Republican City and County Convention of 1895 was held on Oct. 7. It was a year of fusion, and then as now the Republicans clamored for a union of all anti-Tammany organizations. The convention was personally conducted by LAUTERBACH, who is much slicker than two Quiggs. The platform contained the following declarations:

"We insist that every citizen is entitled by the fact of his citizenship to enjoy the largest measure of personal freedom consistent with the welfare of the community and not in conflict with the moral and religious convictions of his fellow-citizens.

"While we believe that the sanctity of Sunday should be maintained in the interests of religion, of public morals, and of health, through rest from all unnecessary labor on that day, we also believe due regard should be had to the sentiments of that large portion of the community who desire to enjoy on that day some orderly and harmless recreation.

"We therefore favor and will endeavor to secure such modification of existing laws as will prevent blackmail, partiality, and oppression, and will enable this city by popular vote to determine for itself whether the sale of food, beverages, and other necessaries shall be permitted on Sunday during such hours and under such restrictions as will not interfere with religious observance and exercise.

"The Legislature can and should promptly determine the changes in excise laws which should be enacted, and we urge the next Legislature, which we are confident will be Republican, and the Governor, whom we know to be a Republican, to make such changes, and we pledge to the people of this city that the representatives to be elected to the Legislature, if of the Republican Party, will promptly, equitably, and justly dispose of these important questions."

That was the pledge. What was the fulfillment? The Raines law. The most hypocritical, inequitable, and oppressive liquor law ever put in force over the city was passed by the Republican Legislature of 1896 and signed by the Republican Governor. And the law was made more oppressive, inquisitorial, and offensive by amendments adopted by the Republican Legislature of 1897.

The members of the German-American Reform Union knew the worthlessness of Republican machine promises too well to put faith in LAUTERBACH'S pledges. They voted down fusion by 400 to 60, and supported the Tammany candidates.

QUIGG will hardly succeed where LAUTERBACH failed. The overthrow of the party of the Raines law and the election of a Democratic Legislature would gratify the German voters beyond measure. QUIGG will hardly consent to a conference on that basis.

There are 70,000 German-American voters in the new city. They are good citizens, they are given to independent action in politics. They cannot be brought into a dicker to strengthen the party that has put their innocent Fatherland customs under the ban of Herkimer morality.

A WORD TO MR. DEPEW.

President DEPEW during our financial difficulties was so resolutely hopeful and cheerful that he is now entitled to the utterance of a word of caution, if only to give him a chance to be heard in a world where his habitual optimism is now general. Here is his warning:

"The pace has been set so suddenly, and is increasing so fast, that it will require all the conservative forces of the country to prevent in two years from now a general wreck. In other words, our dangers are not only overtrading, but the launching of innumerable enterprises in which hope will be more powerful than judgment."

If this is to be taken seriously and literally, it is very gloomy for the Republican Party, to which Mr. DEPEW is, at present, so devotedly attached. A "general wreck" on the eve of a Presidential election would be fatal to the party in power, though it were many times stronger and more enduring than the Republican Party is. That, however, is not so very important.

What is more interesting is the fact that a man so intimately allied with one of the most powerful groups of capitalists shou'd deliberately announce at this stage that the current of prosperity is running so swift and strong that within two years it may bring a disastrous tide of pure, idiotic speculation. Mr. DEPEW must, indeed, be profoundly impressed by the strength of the upward movement to feel such apprehension, or anything like it. For ourselves we are more struck by the force of the impression that disturbs him than by the scare it gives him. The latter seems to us, on the whole, premature and extravagant. Undoubtedly every wave of prosperity, if it continue long and mount high, is sure to be followed by a reaction, but the wave on the first swell of which we are riding is likely to hold for much more than two years before any serious reaction occurs.

Nor, if our currency were only on a sound and stable basis, should we have great fear of reaction when it comes. It would then be confined to the effect of men's doubts as to each other's credit following undue expansion of general credits, and though it might be severe, it would correct itself gradually under the operation of the legitimate forces of trade. But when the general mind is also disturbed by fears as to the standard of payments—in our case as to whether the Government can and will pay in gold its large and self-renewing demand obligations—the danger is far greater, as we all saw four years ago.

We have, then, a word of respectful but very urgent suggestion for Mr. DEPEW. If he wishes to strip the reaction from speculation, which he foresees, of as much of its terrors as possible and to reduce its evils, when it comes, to the lowest terms, let him use his great influence with the Republican Party to induce it to put the currency on a sound and stable basis. He will be listened to. He cannot be accused of Mugwumpery; he got rid of his a quarter of a century ago. His prestige as a representative of capital is very great. Let him undertake to get his party to adopt a policy that will take the Government out of the banking business, reduce its demand notes to the amount that will remain permanently in circulation, relieve it of responsibility for the maintenance of a redemption reserve and give us a safe and elastic bank currency. He could in no other way do so much to prevent all preventable loss from reaction or to secure a prompt and natural recovery.

QUIGG'S TRAP.

During the past week our Republican neighbor The Sun has become a zealous advocate of the Quigg policy of conference and fusion. "This conference and the subsequent conferences contemplated," it predicts, "will lead to the nomination of a ticket in whose support all the opponents of Tammany will be joined."

Yet in another article upon the same page The Sun declares that the issue is "PLATT or Tammany." "That this is the only alternative," it asserts, "is no more disputed outside of the political kindergartens than was that of MCKINLEY or BRYAN a year ago."

After "this conference and the subsequent conferences contemplated" nonpartisanship and the Citizens' Union may go where BOBBY BURNS sent the Kirk and State. There will be left PLATT and nothing but PLATT, as THE TIMES has again and again pointed out.

The artless candor of The Sun uncovers the steel trap into which the Citizens' Union is invited to thrust a confiding foot.

ENGLAND AND THE TRANSVAAL.

President KRUEGER'S speech to his Volksraad is adapted to cause surprise elsewhere than in Great Britain. There is no doubt that he desires absolute independence, but we were not prepared for his declaration that it already exists and that there is no such thing as a British suzerainty. In every-day English this suzerainty means the control of the foreign affairs of the republic, the independence of which for domestic purposes Great Britain has acknowledged for sixteen years, although an attempt was made to violate it by RHODES and JAMESON.

The President's statement is that in the convention of 1881 the suzerainty of Great Britain was acknowledged, "but that in the next convention, that of 1884, not a single word appeared bearing precisely upon that point." The text of this convention is possibly not accessible in this country, but about the substance of it the authorities differ in a curious way. The British view is that given in the current number of The Statesman's Year Book. According to this, the convention of 1884 "restricted the British suzerainty to control of foreign relations," although upon the same authority the convention of 1881 reserved self-government to the Transvaal, "the control and management of external affairs being reserved to her Majesty as suzerain." It is difficult to make out from this in what the "restriction" consisted. On the other hand, Appleton's Annual Cyclopedia for 1884 states explicitly that "the British suzerainty over the Transvaal was revoked by the convention of 1884." The statement of "Hazell's Annual" is probably the most accurate, as it is the fullest. By the convention of 1884 "it was laid down that, although independent with regard to its internal administration, the State should conclude no treaty or engagement with any State or nation, except the Orange Free State, nor with any native tribe lying to the east or west, without the approval of the Queen."

It will be observed that none of these statements is compatible with that reported of President KRUEGER that "not a word bearing precisely upon that point appeared in the convention of 1884." However that may be, it will be agreed that the outward and visible sign of a protectorate or a "suzerainty" is the maintenance of a Resident on the part of the protector or suzerain. The only substitute for this functionary has for years been a British "agent."

All this seems like quibbling, but there is an important point behind it. The object of Great Britain is to have a color of right in preventing the Transvaal from entering into a treaty, while it seems to be President KRUEGER'S object to be in a position, at least, to negotiate such a treaty. The convention of 1884 seems to be against him, and indeed he seems to acknowledge that by saying that "since then the suzerainty has ceased to exist." This would appear to be a contention that the British right to supervise the foreign relations of the Transvaal had lapsed by non-user.

The British Government would of course deny this, and apparently it would be in the right. It would argue that the Boers would not now be chafing under a restriction so little onerous that they denied its existence unless they had it in mind to do what they were thereby restrained from doing, that is, to make a treaty with some foreign nation. The only nation with which the Boers could make a treaty much to their advantage would be Germany. Of course, England would resist such an alliance even to the shedding of blood. In spite of President KRUEGER, it seems that she would have the right to resist it.

THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION AND THE RAILROADS.

The Merchants' Association has as yet been unable to secure concessions from the Western, Southwestern, and Southeastern Passenger Associations such as it has from the Joint Traffic and Trunk Line Associations. On the contrary, the roads in the former associations, while announcing excursions to local centres on the same terms as those sought by New York, have arranged these in such a way that members of the New York Merchants' Association cannot use them in getting to New York.

This raises a question for discussion which the members of the Merchants' Association evidently have no wish to avoid. They believe sincerely that the arrangement they propose is for the greatest good of the greatest number. They do not ask for any discrimination in their favor as against other trade centres, or that it shall be made any cheaper or easier proportionately for buyers to come to New York than it is for them to go to a nearer city. They seek what they regard as equal terms, leaving the buyers to decide for themselves in what place they will do their buying. They reason that the concessions made in passenger rates will fairly be compensated by the increased traffic, passenger and freight, that is likely to result. If the plan is as successful on a still larger scale as it has already been on a large scale, they hold that in many ways business will be developed, extended, and improved in the towns and villages along the railways accepting the plan. In this argument we think that they are correct. We have no doubt, if the various Western Associations can be made to see the facts in the same light, that they will come into the plan.

THE SHOOTING OF BORDA.

The assassination of President BORDA appears on the face of it to have been in the nature of a determined protest against political methods very familiar in this part of the world. The American method of protest will, however, probably continue to be in favor with the majority. It is asserted that President BORDA was a member of a company which supplied military materials to the Government of Uruguay and that he had amassed a fortune therefrom. The dispatches do not give any details of the company. They leave open room for the suspicion that the President's membership was due to a common practice among foreigners who go to South America with "development" schemes. Such schemes are nothing more or less than plans to "work" the Government "for all it is worth," and it is a prime necessity that high officials be taken in "on the ground floor."

Something of this kind has been known in New York. There have been asphalt and rumors of asphalt, and there have been surface roads and "boodle Aldermen." There have even been gross insinuations that honorable gentlemen of Tammany nobility have gathered unto themselves much of the sound currency of this Commonwealth by having intimate association with companies enjoying the benefits of lucrative contracts which the gentlemen as members of the City Government helped to make. There is, indeed, nothing new under the sun, and it is not at all surprising that North American capitalists, seeking privileges in South American countries, should show members of the local Governments how to award them to foreigners without loss of dignity and with profit.

But while popular indignation at such proceedings in Uruguay was natural and commendable, shooting the President was really going a little too far. To be sure, it prevented his living to enjoy what are called his "ill-gotten gains," and there is a stern retributive justice about that which quite defies argument. But citizens of the United States cannot approve such proceedings. We have other ways here. If the offenders are Aldermen, we send them to jail. If they are Senators, we re-elect them.

A QUESTION OF PRECEDENCE.

DAVY CROCKETT used to say: "Be sure you're right, then go ahead." Gov. BLACK was sure he was right, and he refused to go ahead. It was in the parade of the Grand Army of the Republic at Buffalo, and the committee desired to put Gov. BLACK in a carriage at the head of the line. President MCKINLEY was to appear later. Gov. BLACK promptly refused to go ahead of the President, and the committee compromised by putting the two men at the head of the procession in the same carriage. Sometimes Gov. BLACK is right. This was one of the times.

The peculiarity of the case is that the committee tried to put the Governor in the wrong place. The members of the committee probably argued that, as the parade was to take place in New York, the Chief Magistrate of that State might be regarded as a host and the President as his guest. But even in that case it was more fitting that the two men should ride side by side. Under no stretch of courtesy could Gov. BLACK be regarded as the officer in command of an escort to the President. Such a supposition was not justified even by the position of the New York State posts in the line, for they were on the left. A military escort partakes of the nature of a guard, and, therefore, goes ahead of the person or body escorted. It may go partly ahead and partly behind, but the New York State posts were all at the rear. Hence Gov. BLACK could not be regarded as commanding an escort.

The only persons properly entitled to precede the President in the line were the Grand Army officer in command of the column and his staff. Gov. BLACK is not a military officer. He conclusively proved that on Grant Day, when he not only did not attempt to ride a horse at the head of the State forces, but permitted his Adjutant to take command over the head of the senior line officer present. But perhaps he learned a lesson from the sharp comments made on that performance. At any rate, he seems to have gained from some source a clearer idea of the proprieties of the Buffalo occasion than the local committee had.

Again we are moved to inquire what it is that stirs the relic of the Tweed ring to such epistolary fervor in behalf of PLATT and against the Citizens' Union. Is he looking for a 10 per cent. share in a new Board of Audit "divvy"? Or does he expect to recover part of the big sum the law forced him to disgorge in 1877?

"The only speck of danger in the future is that, amid all the present evidences of business revival, the bitter experiences of the past four years may be forgotten and that the bait of speculation may be again set rolling into a future of business disaster."—Acting Controller of the Currency COFFIN.

This is bad grammatically and hopeless rhetorically, and what meaning it may have is not pertinent to the report in which it is found. Mr. COFFIN, we trust, does better as an "acting" than as a talking "Controller."

While it is quite impossible that the revolt on the Afghan border can have any real or permanent success, it is evident that there is plenty of work cut out for the British troops. A rebellious village or a rebellious tribe can easily be dealt with, but when the inhabitants of half a dozen valleys simultaneously "jump the reservation," as we say about our Indians, they can do a deal of mischief before they are suppressed. This case is unusually awkward in consequence of the character of the country, where a guerrilla force on the defensive has an immense advantage over regular troops invading. But there is one very hopeful sign, and that is the attitude of the Ameer. Lord ROBERTS must own that he mistook in attributing the rising to ABDUR RAHMAN, and that mere Mohammedan fanaticism has been its sustaining force. The public reading, by the order of the Ameer, of the correspondence between Cabul and Simla must quite dispel any doubts about his good faith that may have lingered in the British mind.

The latest development of the Eastern question is by no means the least interesting or significant. Upon the phase of it which has now arisen England, France, and Russia are arrayed upon one side and the Dreibund upon the other. Such a division of Europe would of itself bode ill for the Dreibund. Not one of the ships of one of the powers embraced in it could take the sea. But that is not all. The interests of two of its three members are against the ground taken by the three, and the third is precisely that power which, by its own confession, has the least interest. When the partition comes it would be easy to show Austria that her interest lay rather in taking her share than in resisting the operation. As for Italy, with the British and French fleets in the Mediterranean and France upon her frontier, she would be completely locked up, and, moreover, neither her interests nor her sentiments incline her to support the Sultan's demands. If the situation lasted long, the "splendid isolation" would be apt to be enjoyed by Germany.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Having cast his eagle glance over the domain of literature in a recent leisure moment, the librarian of the Enoch Pratt Libraries, at Baltimore, reached the not quite original conclusion that certain books are not suitable for indiscriminate circulation among the public. Having thus decided, his next step, of course, was to judge the merits—or virtues—of each author and to decide which of them would edify, which demoralize, and which neither benefit nor injure the precious residents of Baltimore. This the librarian did, and after weighing the whole lot in his balances, he selected just four as unworthy of a place on the Enoch Pratt shelves. Now, most people could name four, and possibly forty, writers whose works do not make for sweetness and light if absorbed by the injudicious youth and chuckle-headed adults of a large city. It is not, therefore, the number of victims doomed to banishment from the Enoch Platt Libraries that causes surprise; it is the fact that the four were all women, and were Mrs. E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, Mrs. ANN SOPHIA STEPHENS, BERTHA M. CLAY, and DORA RUSSELL. Can it be that in the endless list of writers, masculine and feminine, only these are too vicious for Baltimore! It may be, indeed, that this is the end, not the beginning, of a process of elimination; it may be that not quite all authors are represented in the Enoch Pratt catalogue. Either supposition lightens the mystery somewhat, but still it is left gloomy enough. And, by the way, who is DORA RUSSELL? The other three are more or less well known as purveyors of thin pap to intellectual infants, but the name of their companion in Baltimorean obloquy awakens but faint echoes in memory, and even the Century "Dictionary of Names," which delights in giving kindly recognition to literary nobodies, has none of it for DORA RUSSELL. Another by the way. The stern librarian did not put the books of the four objects of his reprehension into the stove or the junk shop at once. He let the public read them till the backs fell off and the leaves fell apart, and then he refused to buy new volumes. For he is economical as well as stern, and couldn't bear to waste anything, even books that he regarded as harmful. Thus do certain men, having reformed, drink up what whisky, or smoke what tobacco, they may have on hand before entering upon a better life.

—What a pity it is that the phrase "unifying force," which has been repeated numberless times in the past few weeks and in perfect seriousness by many citizens of eminent respectability, has suddenly fallen from its high estate and can now appear in print only when protected by drawn quotation marks. It was a very good phrase, as phrases go, indefinite enough to mean almost anything, and therefore extremely useful, while at the same time it struck each user of the words that they expressed his meaning with elegance and force. Now all that is changed, and the only place where "unifying force" will be quite safe will be in a topical song. That refuge is sadly impermanent, and when it crumbles the poor creature will be forced to follow the unfortunate McGinty to the bottom of the sea. The rest is silence!

—Replying to the suggestion made in this column that whisky is not a satisfactory explanation of the tendency among Southern negroes to commit the crime which causes so many lynchings, since the drunken negroes of the West Indies are rarely or never guilty of that offense, The Mobile Register says the reason for the difference is to be found in the dissimilar training of the blacks in the Antilles, and their dissimilar relations with the white population. It is very far from our intention to attempt an exculpation of whisky from any charge that may be brought against it, and, if the facts warranted doing so, we should gladly join The Register in laying this particular enormity at the door where so many others are already gathered. There is difficulty, however, in seeing in what points the "training" of the American negro has not been as good as, or better than, that of his West Indian brother, or in what respect the relations of the latter toward his masters or employers are calculated to repress the evil impulses that break forth in this country. There, as here, the slaves were divided into field hands and servants, and there, as here, the same distinctions have been kept up since emancipation. Intoxicants are vastly cheaper in the West Indies than here, and their consumption is decidedly more general. As to the relations, the colonial planter of to-day talks much more bitterly of his black neighbors than does the white American holding the same relative position while the feeling on the other side is expressed with a fierce insolence that is almost never heard in the United States. There is another explanation somewhere. The fault, wherever it is, should be found, and now that the matter has been called to the serious attention of a paper so careful and so well qualified to consider and solve it as The Register, there is good reason to hope that the mystery will be cleared up in time.

PERSONAL.

—It simply had to be. From the very beginning of things, when Chicago was not, and Mr. TALMAGE, according to their general apprehension, was never to be, they have been calling to each other, and each yearning to round out the other into a perfect sphere. The city sprouted, grew, and seemed to prosper, but it was conscious of an aching void, and under the shrill clamor of its statisticians could be heard the rolling bass of moans for its missing complement. The preacher was born, lingered long in Brooklyn, and—how blind is man!—imagined that he was at home. He tried Washington, and in a few months found that he did not fit. Now the inevitable, predestinated "call" from Chicago has come to him at last. The report is that he is considering it. That, of course, is just a figure of speech. One does not consider the advisability of yielding to the compulsion of inexorable fate. Congregated Niagara could not keep Mr. TALMAGE out of Chicago.

—Writers with more kindliness than vocabulary are extremely fond of describing an assemblage of people about which there is nothing in particular to say as "a representative audience." For instance, our estimable contemporary, The Examiner, allows somebody to say in its columns that "during his recent stay in New Rochelle, N. Y., the Rev. S. A. DYKE of Toronto, Ontario, gave his lecture on 'Wedding bells; or, before and after marriage,' in the Baptist church, before a representative audience, among whom were many from other denominations." The village of New Rochelle has such a faculty for getting itself into the newspapers, what with its imported millionaires protesting against their taxes, its college professors protesting against education, its deeply artistic native residents protesting against the infliction upon them of comic opera forts, its yachtsmen protesting against the beating of their boats, its rival illustrators each protesting against the invasion of the magazines by anybody else, and its Summer boarders protesting against everything the others miss, that even people who have never been in the place feel as though they knew it intimately. For all that, or, perhaps, because of all that, the average student of sociology shrinks aghast from the task of picturing to himself just what sort of an audience it was before which the clerical Canadian delivered his before-and-after oration. Adequate representation of New Rochelle can be made in no Baptist church; all outdoors would be none too big, for so heterogeneous is the gathering on that part of the Sound's coast that if even a single member of it were left out, a whole class would be slighted. The Examiner says that Mr. DYKE'S lecture had "a vein of humor running through it," and that it was "full of good sense and telling points." This, we are ready to believe, is quite true, but doubts will rise as to the "representative audience." If the words meant simply well dressed and orderly, no objection could be made to them. Of course they don't mean that, but more or nothing, and the title of the lecture, taken in connection with certain New Rochelliana which have come down across the Harlem in railroad trains and whispers, lead one to hope that they were simply inserted to fill out a line.

—Prince LUIGI, in conquering the difficulties of Mount St. Elias, and reaching the summit of that morose and inhospitable peak, has done something that rather more than balances the recent achievement of his relative, the Count of TURIN. We are not aware of any particular need there was for the ascent of Mount St. Elias, or that it added very much to the world's store of knowledge, but then it was a task none but a real man would have the courage to attempt or the strength to perform, and it was no small thing to prove that real men still guard the steps of a few European thrones. People began to doubt that fact some years ago, and it is well, perhaps, to get a strong hint that here and there a Prince exists who should be taken with some degree of seriousness. Next thing, one of them may demonstrate the ability to work for his living, and it will be most interesting to observe what effect that phenomenon has on the monarchical idea.

JOHN SHERMAN'S UNFITNESS.

Thirteen Laconic Judgments Against Him—Said to be in Category of Incompetent Statesmen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To every man, no matter what may be the peculiar traits or characteristics of his distinction on the one hand, or the conspicuous marks or prefigurements of his commonplaceness on the other, there comes a time when he can give neither verbal utterance nor written expression to any thought whatever; for the all-sufficient reason that he is wholly bereft of thought; he is in a condition of unwakable silence; he is inanimate. Grief, or pity, (if he has been a good man,) and not blame, is the function that should then have full sway with all his survivors.

Between the period of vigorous manhood and final defunction, many years of gradual decadence frequently intervene, and during these years of increasing and unavoidable senility, it is unwise and unsafe to intrust to the invalid any special or important labor or service, whether private or public.

The Hon. John Sherman, now nominally and unfortunately Secretary of State for the United States, is manifestly in the category of incompetent and dispensable statesmen, and it is now as obvious as anything in Nature can be that he should himself still possess (but does not seem to possess) a sense of the duty and propriety of immediately retiring from the heavy cares and burdens of public life. Or, not retiring, and furnishing no proof of any disposition to do so, it is equally obvious that he should, without further delay, and for reasons of both National and international welfare, be summarily displaced from his post by our supreme official, the President.

With deep and abiding concern for the truth, come from whatever source it may, let us consider what the American and English press and the public generally are thinking and saying in reference to the almost preterlapsed functionary here named. The consensus of opinion in Mr. Sherman's case, as clearly correct as it is concurrent, may be well understood by perusing the following thirteen decisions, which have been conscientiously and concisely rendered by both American and British judges, whose fair-mindedness and acumen cannot be successfully controverted:

1. "Aged and infirm even in advance of his seventy-five years."
2. "A back-number statesman, no longer in salutary demand."
3. "The superannuated chief of a comparatively headless Department of State."
4. "A premier of pitiable ineptitude and senility."
5. "Hobbling about with a weakened memory, a flimsy and attenuated train of thought, that scarcely extends from his head to his heels."
6. "Whether he talks or writes, his utterances are alike perilous to the honor and interests of our own Nation, and also destitute of beneficial influence in any one of the other great Commonwealths of the world."
7. "Only a doddering old man; the feebleminded and physically tottering wreck of one to whom has already been allotted a superfluity of days."
8. "A man who is rapidly dying at the top."
9. "An inveterate time-server, who, with languid decrepitude, is now serving Father Time on the brink of chaos."
10. "The frigid writer of an insipid and stupid book that nobody reads."
11. "A disreputable and shameful exemplification of diplomacy in its dotage."
12. "Unsightly and stale and unprofitable indeed, and almost obsolete, is the mere figurehead now but too ominously in evidence as our Federal Secretary of State."
13. "In this Sherman fiasco is it not high time for President McKinley himself to recognize the gravity of his own responsibility, and, after ascertaining definitely the measure and seasonableness of his own duty, then act accordingly?"

How exceedingly humiliating and harmful it is to most of our countrymen to have installed in a prominent position an incumbent who constantly provokes so many cutting and scathing criticisms, and more especially so since even the bitterest and banefulest of the animadversions are founded in undeniable truth!

Will President McKinley promptly perform his own solemn and imperative duty to our country in this case? If not, so grave and weighty are the many issues involved, it will soon behoove us to consider with profound seriousness and to act with all prudence and patriotism in acquiring means and movements necessary for the proper protection of ourselves from the wide-spreading disasters and calamities that will then so plainly threaten us through the deplorable incapacity of a Prime Minister in connection with the crass and culpable indifference of a Chief Magistrate.

Sincerely is it hoped that it will not become necessary for New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, and other large cities to call for mass meetings of remonstrance and rectification in this momentous matter, but that the expedient and judicious end in view may be opportunely attained in a befittingly quiet and dignified manner.

WHEATON

New York, Aug. 20, 1897.

GOADING THE SULTAN TO WAR.

Flame Kindled in Afghanistan May Spread Through India.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the preface to a little volume treating of the Crimean war, published last Winter, I took occasion to say: "There is great danger that the well-meant efforts of philanthropists may give religion a prominence in this controversy which does not belong to it. Once made a casus belli, either by armed interference or by intemperate words of diplomacy, the universal slaughter of Christians of all denominations might ensue from a general uprising of Mohammedans throughout Asia, Africa, and the East Indian Islands; for it must be remembered that the Sultan is Caliph, and as such the head of the whole Mohammedan Church, as well as the despotic ruler of his own dominions."

This was written before the Turkish and Greek war had broken out, and was suggested by the popular excitement in this country, caused by the Armenian massacres, which were so generally attributed to the Turks. I never believed in those exaggerated statements, for I was fully satisfied that those atrocities were perpetrated mainly, if not entirely, by the Kurds. This opinion has been corroborated by the conduct of the Ottoman troops in the late war, when private property was carefully respected after the capture of Larissa. The contest was conducted as humanely as it could have been by any of the most civilized nations. Notwithstanding that the Greeks were the agressors in this bloody and costly fight, it was a melancholy exhibition of the feat of jumping to a conclusion when so many of our people, especially the generally intelligent Bostonians under the lead of Dr. Hale and Mrs. Howe, organized meetings of sympathy for our "fellow-Christians," who were encouraged in attacking the Mohammedans as such.

My own experience among the combatants, which has been very extensive, has led me to the conclusion that in so far as the principles of Christianity were concerned they were better observed by the Turks than by the Greeks. It seems singularly out of keeping that those excellent Bostonians, whose emotions in this instance have got the better of their brains, should twist this wanton attack of Greece upon Turkey into the semblance of a religious war. Nevertheless, this is precisely what they did, and the consequences, to which they contributed, are now before us in the accounts we have of the rebellion on the border of Afghanistan. The educated Bostonians and the savage Afghans are in close agreement. The former said that the war was for the sake of religion, and the latter have so considered it. They draw no distinction between Greece and the rest of Christendom. With them, Turkey is the representative of Mohammedanism and Greece stands for Christianity at large.

Precisely what might have been anticipated has come to pass, and there is a well-grounded fear that the fire kindled in Afghanistan will spread among the fifty millions of Great Britain's Mohammedan Indian subjects. It can now be understood why England was so slow to listen to the "On to Richmond!" cry of our impatient philanthropists. She was naturally slow to provoke a rebellion among her own subjects, the control over whom was of vastly more importance to her than the humiliation of Turkey. I do not credit the assertions that the Sultan is actually encouraging the Afghans. Still, it is to be considered that although he is a ruler of peaceful intentions, he is human, and if he is pressed too hard, he may become inhuman and quite capable of turning the tide of civilization in India, and of deluging the land with blood.

JOHN CODMAN.

St. Denis Hotel, New York, Aug. 25, 1897.

Mr. Coudert Suggested for Mayor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can there be any possible objection to have Mr. Frederic R. Coudert nominated for Mayor of Greater New York?

F. DE CLOT.

New York, Aug. 26, 1897.

A Reader's Commendation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In renewing my subscription to your valued journal it affords me pleasure to commend the marked improvements. Why not use for your motto: "All desirable news?"

A. N. WILEY.

Ballston Spa, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1897.

We Are Not Infallible.

From The Colorado Springs Gazette.

Not every newspaper is willing to acknowledge the fact when it is in the wrong, nor to give the other side a hearing. But THE NEW YORK TIMES certainly believes in fair dealing.

Some days ago this New York influential journal published an article on Colorado Springs to which we took just exception. It was an absolutely false statement of the conditions existing in this city, and written by some one whose ignorance might have done injury to this city.

The Gazette tried to correct the statements which appeared, and THE NEW YORK TIMES has been fair enough to reprint The Gazette's editorial in as prominent a manner as the article causing it. We often have occasion, as our readers know, to quote from THE TIMES. We have always considered it one of the best papers in the metropolis, and now our opinion of its justice is higher than ever.

NUGGETS.

Blamed If You Do and Blamed If You Don't

"How I dislike the word 'economy'!"

"On what grounds?"

"It is such a queer thing—the world condemns us if we don't practice it, and despises us if we do."—Detroit Free Press.

Greatly Changed.

"Whut strikes me in connection weth that politician's views," said the rural statesman, "is the liberality of the man."

"He's outgrowed that," replied Farmer Corntossel, positively. "He won't git up on a platform now an' tell what his views are onless the committee guarantees him $500."—Washington Star.

Easy Application.

Friend—What did you tell that sick chap to do for himself?

Christian Scientist—I told him he must shake off the idea that he was ill.

Friend—Did he agree to try it?

Christian Scientist—Yes; he said he had chills and fever, anyway.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Not Practically Applied.

Farmer Clovertop—Wot did that there boy o' yourn learn at college?

Farmer Hayrick—Well, he learned Greek an' Latin an' football an' fencin' an' a lot o' things.

Farmer Clovertop—Fencin', hey? Wall, I don't see as how your fences looks any better nor mine.—Philadelphia Record.

Day Dreams.

"What makes you so quiet?" asked the head bookkeeper.

"I was just trying to make up my mind," said the clerk who gets the least salary and makes the most noise, "whether I would better go to Klondike and get enough money to speculate in wheat or go into wheat and get enough money to go to Klondike."—Indianapolis Journal.

THE CAVE DWELLERS.

Dear God! These narrow, mouthing fools,
Who mewling prate their puny creeds—
These babes from theologic schools,
Who tell a throbbing world its needs—

They howl and whine of Greek and Jew,
Of fiends below and saints above;
They rave a thousand tirades through
Without a syllable of love.

But creed, and creed, and creed, and creed,
That stifles heart and soul and mind;
Out of Thy goodness and their need,
Teach them the gospel of the kind.

Thy myriad races mercy sue,
But here and there a solemn clown
Claims heaven only for the few
Within his little tribe and town.

Dear God! Dear God! In Thy vast grace,
Who art the Father of a host,
Shall these blind zealots see Thy face
And countless, loving billions lost?

—ROBERT LOVEMAN, Dalton, Ga.

NEWS OF THE OLD WORLD

M. Faure Starts for Home After Luncheon with the Czar and Ceremonies at Cronstadt.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA ALLIED

Lord Salisbury Proposes that Great Britain, France, and Russia Jointly Guarantee the Greek Indemnity Loan to Turkey.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 26.—At the luncheon given to-day in honor of the Czar on board the French cruiser Pothuau, which conveyed President Faure to Cronstadt, the Czar, in proposing a toast to the French President, said.

"Your stay among us creates a fresh bond between our two friendly and allied nations, which are equally resolved to contribute with all their power to the maintenance of the peace of the world in the spirit of right and equity."

The Czar's mention of the "allied nations" attracted attention as being the first occasion upon which an alliance between Russia and France has been officially mentioned. The toast of the Czar was in reply to that of President Faure, who, toasting the Czar and Czarina, welcomed them on board the French warship, and thanked them for the splendid reception extended to the French visitors. M. Faure also referred to the great part the French and Russian sailors took in the foundation of the intimate friendship between the two nations, adding:

"They have brought outstretched hands closer together, and have enabled two united and allied nations, who are inspired by the same ideal of civilization, law, and justice, to come together in a loyal and most sincere embrace."

The Czar, Czarina, and President Faure and suite left Peterhof at noon on board the Alexandria. They proceeded to Cronstadt, where the party boarded the imperial yacht Standart, which hoisted the imperial and Presidential flags and fired twenty-one guns. The band played the "Marseillaise." The Czar visitly visited the French vessel. Afterward President Faure proceeded to the Pothuau, where half an hour later he was joined by the Russian imperial party, accompanied by a number of Grand Dukes and Grand Duchesses. A fine, drizzling rain marred the proceedings. Luncheon followed. The meal was served on a pavilion on the quarterdeck. The decorations consisted of flowers and flags.

About seventy persons were present. The Czarina occupied a position of honor in the centre, between the Czar and President Faure. When the Czar toasted President Faure he rose in a solemn manner, paused a moment, looking at the Czarina and M. Faure, and then in a firm voice read his message of welcome.

The entire party afterward visited the Russian cruiser Rowya. President Faure was conducted over this vessel by the Czar. The French President then bade farewell to his host, returned to the Pothuau, and immediately put out to sea, amid cheers from the Russian sailors and the crowds ashore.

President Faure has conferred Grand Crosses of the Legion of Honor upon the Grand Duke Cyril of Russia and the Ministers of Court, Marine, Justice, and Ways and Communications, and has created the Mayors of St. Petersburg and Moscow Grand Officers of the Legion of Honor. In addition, the President has distributed broadcast the minor degrees of the order.

Prince Louis Napoleon, who is Colonel of the Czarina's Lancers, and who received, in common with all the Colonels commanding at the review yesterday at Krasnoe Scio, the Cross of the Legion of Honor, has announced that he is unable to accept it, as he had, while still in his cradle, received from Napoleon III. the Grand Cordon of his country's order. Consequently, the Lieutenant Colonel of the Czarina's Lancers will receive the cross intended for Prince Louis.

PARIS FULL OF ENTHUSIASM.

M. Faure Sends a Message to the Dowager Czarina in Copenhagen.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—All of the daily papers have editorials commenting on the importance of the announced Franco-Russian alliance. The news arrived in Paris too late to cause much comment in the evening papers. Special editions were eagerly bought up, however, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed on the Boulevards. Great importance is attached to the statement that M. Hanotaux returns via Warsaw to Vienna, in order to interview Count Goluchowski, Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs. It is also stated but not yet confirmed that President Faure will stop at Copenhagen on his way home, be charged by the Czar with a mission for the King of Denmark or the Dowager Czarina.

Before quitting Russia, M. Faure wired to the Dowager Czarina at Copenhagen as follows:

"At the moment of leaving Russia I am most desirous of telling your Majesty what an ineffaceable souvenir I carry away of my reception at the hands of the Emperor. France knows that the intimate union which exists to-day between the two nations is due to the initiative and the grand ideas of Alexander III. I am the interpreter of your august husband and the person of Nicholas, your well beloved son, in one sentiment of affection. I renew to your Majesty with emotion the assurance of my profoundly respectful attachment.

"FAURE."

GREEK INDEMNITY TO TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 26.—Lord Salisbury has made a fresh and important proposal in the matter of the settlement of the indemnity due Turkey from Greece. He suggests that Great Britain, France, and Russia jointly guarantee the indemnity loan and control the revenues set apart for the purpose of meeting this obligation. He invites the other powers to participate in the guarantee if they choose to do so.

ITALY THREATENS MOROCCO.

ROME, Aug. 26.—Italy has wired to Morocco, threatening to dispatch a man-of-war to Tangier unless the crew of the Italian brig Fiducia is released. Moorish pirates recently attacked and plundered the Fiducia and detained the crew.

Dr. Evans Bringing His Wife's Body.

HAVRE, Aug. 26.—Among the passengers on board the French Line steamship La Champagne, which left this port for New York on Saturday last, was Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the well-known member of the American colony of Paris, who is taking with him the body of his wife for interment at Philadelphia, their former home. Dr. Evans has been absent from the United States for over twenty years.

Gen. Charles J. Paine Returning.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 26.—Gen. Charles Jackson Paine of Massachusetts, one of the United States Monetary Commissioners, is a passenger on board the Cunard Line steamship Aurania, Capt. McKay, which left Queenstown yesterday for New York. Gen. Paine will return to England during the month of September.

Oarsmen Swamped Off Dover.

DOVER, England, Aug. 26.—C. K. Phillips, John Phillips, H. S. Nagge, and C. L. Pemberton, all old Etonians, attempted to row from here to Calais this morning in an outrigger 29 feet long and 2½ feet wide. The boat was swamped when about eight miles out, and the oarsmen were rescued with the greatest difficulty.

Wreck of a British Ship.

LISBON, Aug. 26.—The British steamer Gairloch, bound from Aberdeen, has been wrecked at Cape Vincent. Eight of her crew were drowned. The Gairloch was a steel vessel, built at Glasgow in 1887, and registered 1,390 tons. She hailed from Aberdeen, and her owners are J. Cook & Son.

Earl of Craven's Heir Baptized.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Daily Mail announces that the Archbishop of York baptized the heir of the Earl of Craven at Binley Church, Warwickshire, yesterday, the child being named George William Bradley. The sponsors were Mrs. Bradley Martin, Charles Craven, and Miss Poste.

Italy and King Menelik.

ROME, Aug. 26.—The Cabinet Council has agreed to accept the proposition of King Menelik concerning the delimitation of the Erythrean frontier. They will appoint a civil Governor of Erythrea.

NEW GERMAN AMBASSADOR.

Dr. von Holleben, Prussian Minister at Stuttgart, to Represent His Country in Washington.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—The North German Gazette announces that Dr. von Holleben, the Prussian Minister at Stuttgart, Wurtemburg, has been selected for the post of German Ambassador to the United States, made vacant by the appointment of the late Ambassador to the United States, Baron von Thielmann, to be Secretary of the Imperial Treasury.

Dr. von Holleben, the new Ambassador, is well and favorably known in the United States, having been German Minister to this country from March 7, 1892, to Sept. 4, 1893, when the mission was raised to an embassy. He then gave way to Ambassador Saurma-Jeltsch, who later became Germany's representative at Constantinople. At the State Department, the new Ambassador is said to be a man of high intelligence and an experienced diplomat, who speaks English as well as our native-born citizens. He had extended diplomatic service, being German Minister to Santiago, Chile, and to Tokio, Japan, prior to coming to Washington in 1892. He is about fifty-five years old, of agreeable personality, and of literary tastes. While in Washington he was one of the few unmarried members of the Diplomatic Corps.

BRITISH STEAMERS COLLIDE.

The Glengyle Beached Near Gibraltar and the Coronet Damaged.

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 26.—The British steamer Glengyle, Capt. McGillivray, bound from London for China and Japan ports, is beached at Getares Bay, near here, badly damaged from collision with the British steamer Coronet, in the Straits. The Coronet sought refuge in this port, with her forepeak full of water, after having rescued the Glengyle's passengers.

TANK STEAMER ATTILA BURNS.

British Vessel's Crew Rescued Off the Coast of Jutland.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 26.—The British tank steamer Attila, Capt. Hughes, from Philadelphia Aug. 8 for Aarhuus, is on fire off the Island of Laesoe, in the Cattegat, off the northeast coast of Jutland. The crew of the Attila has been saved.

The Attila is a steel vessel built at Middlesborough, England, in 1889. She registered 1,404 tons, is 280 feet long, has 37.5 feet beam, and is 25.6 feet deep. She hails from Middlesborough and is owned by John M. Lennard & Sons.

SIR GEORGE O. MORGAN DEAD.

He Was a Member of Parliament, and Author of Legal Works.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Right Hon. Sir George Osborne Morgan, Bart., Member of Parliament for East Denbighshire, is dead. He was a Liberal in politics, was appointed Judge Advocate General in 1880, and was made Parliamentary Secretary to the Colonial Office in 1886. In 1892 he was created a Baronet.

He was a lawyer and the author of a work on "Chancery Practice," and other legal works and political pamphlets. He carried through Parliament the Act for Abolishing Corporal Punishment in the Army. He was born in 1826.

THE STEAMER CORO CORO LOST.

Goes Ashore in the Straits of Magellan with a Cargo of Nitrate.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A dispatch received here says that the British steamer Coro Coro, from Callao via Valparaiso for New York, before reported ashore in English Narrows, Straits of Magellan, is a total loss.

The Coro Coro, which belonged to the Merchants' Line, operating between New York and the west coast of South America, was built at Newcastle, England, last year. She measured 4,000 tons, gross, was 365 feet long, 48 feet beam, and 18 feet depth.

At the office of W. R. Grace & Co., owners of the line, it was said yesterday that she had a cargo of nitrate, of which there were probably 4,500 tons, valued at $175,000. Both ship and cargo were insured.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

E. A. Sothern will begin his season at the Lyceum Theatre Sept. 6 in "Change Alley."

Marie D. Shotwell has been engaged to appear with Fanny Davenport this season.

The Herald Square Theatre will reopen tomorrow night with a revival of "The Girl from Paris."

Olga Nethersole has accepted a play entitled "Yvolna," by Coyne Fletcher, for early production.

Roland Reed will produce a new play by Sydney Rosenfeld, entitled "A Man of Ideas," at the Boston Museum Monday.

Weber & Fields's Music Hall, which has been remodelled, will be opened Thursday, Sept. 2, with a new burlesque entitled "The Glad Hand."

Xaver Scharwenka arrived yesterday on the Havel. He reported that he has made arrangements to have his opera produced in Hamburg, Vienna, and Mannheim. He is now at work upon a new opera.

Augustin Daly has arranged with J. A. E. Malone, stage manager of George Edwardes's productions, to rehearse the new version of "The Geisha," which follows "The Circus Girl" at Daly's Theatre.

Louis Harrison denies the report that he will appear in "Lost, Strayed, or Stolen" this season. Mr. Harrison says that he declined the offer made by F. C. Whitney to star him in the comedy. He will continue to appear in the Casino productions.

Illuminated copies of the programme of the entertainment given at the Casino on jubilee day were distributed last night as souvenirs of the one hundredth performance of "The Whirl of the Town." It is said that the original will be sent to Queen Victoria, and a specially engrossed copy to the Prince of Wales.

William Harris of the Garrick Theatre was granted an injunction yesterday by Judge Stover restraining Joseph M. Sparks, the comedian, from appearing with May Irwin this season. Mr. Harris says that if Mr. Sparks reports at Newark Monday for rehearsal he can appear in "Courted Into Court." If not he cannot work this season.

Converse L. Graves, the theatrical manager, and Mrs. Frances Hayes, the actress, both of whom died recently, will be buried to-day in the Actors' Fund Plot. The funeral of Mr. Graves will take place at 11 o'clock, and that of Mrs. Hayes at 3 P. M. Services will be held at the Actors' Fund rooms, 12 West Twenty-eighth Street.

The Garden Theatre will open Sept. 20 with Sol Smith Russell in Martha Morton's new play, "A Bachelor's Romance," which will be followed with a triple bill, including a condensed one-act version of "The Taming of the Shrew," with Mr. Russell as Petruchio and Blanche Walsh as Katherine; "Mr. Valentine's Christmas," and "The Spitfire," one of John Madison Morton's farces, in which Mr. Russell will appear as Shortint. Mr. Russell's company will include Annie Russell, Blanche Walsh, Fanny Addison Pitt, William Sampson, and William Seymour.

Several mothers brought babies yesterday to the Fourteenth Street Theatre in response to an advertisement asking for a pretty baby to be used in the play of "Shall We Forgive Her?" which opens Monday. Mr. Rosenquest had difficulty in selecting the infant he wanted, as each mother recommended her child in the highest manner possible, descanting on its beauty and "lambike" qualities. After hearing a number of them scream, and seeing them otherwise disport themselves, Mr. Rosenquest selected a chubby one-year-old baby named Clifford Clayton, who will reunite his supposed parents in the last act of the piece after being stolen and made suffer in many other melodramatic incidents in the first two acts.

The Sunday concert at the Casino Roof Garden will be the last entertainment to be given there this season. John B. Doris, who has been proprietor this Summer, has decided that it is about time to close, as the indoor shows are rapidly opening for the Fall season. This is the first of the roof gardens to abandon outdoor entertainment that has not proved at all successful this Summer. Unlike Koster & Bial's, where the entertainment on rainy or chilly nights can be transferred at short notice to the music hall, the Casino Roof Garden has been run at a great disadvantage this season, owing to the continuance of the extravaganza in the theatre proper, which precluded the transference of the roof show on rainy nights, compelling the closing of the show and subsequent loss to the proprietor in inclement weather. July was a most disastrous month for roof garden entertainments, especially the Casino, which was closed in the rainy weather for days at a time.

"NATURE" AT THE ACADEMY.

A Spectacular Play on the Lines of the "Black Crook," but Without the Brilliancy of that Production.

"Nature," described by the programme as a "grand, elaborate spectacle," was produced at the Academy of Music last night under the direction of William E. De Verna and Benjamin Cohen. The character of this production is of a kind that defies classification. It is about as much of a play as the "Black Crook," but has the misfortune of offering the foundations of a plot which promises to be seriously melodramatic. Suddenly the hero bursts into song and proclaims himself a light opera tenor, and then he invokes the aid of Nature in an attempt to discover the north pole, and straightway all the persons and apparatus of a ballet spectacle are let loose.

If the drama, or whatever it is to be called, now proceeded on strictly spectacular lines, all might be tolerable, but an attempt is made to be serious with symbolical matters, and the result is an unintelligible hotch-potch, which at times becomes laughable. The dialogue, of which there is too much, even were it good, is almost as bad in its buncombe and senselessness as that of "Elfins and Mermaids," and the music, by Frederic Clifton, is beyond description. How the dancers ever managed to dance to it at all, even badly as they did, must remain one of the wonders of a season which may have many surprises yet in store for us. The attractiveness of "Nature" must be sought in its scenic displays, which are gorgeous with primary tints and tinfoil, and in which electric lighting is used to produce some novel stage effects. A great many persons are employed in the performance, and the ballets are well arranged.

Not much can be said in praise of the principal performers. Mr. Edwin Hoff looked well and acted acceptably, but his singing voice was in bad condition. Miss Elaine Gryce displayed a remarkable conception of the art of song, and Joseph Cawthorn contributed the best music of the evening by playing the "Cavalleria Rusticana" intermezzo on a concertina. The cast was as follows:

MORTALS.

Sir John Hampton.....Mr. Edwin W. Hoff
Hans Schultz.....Joseph Cawthorn
Lieut. Hugh Basset.....Mr. Lloyd Melville

CREW OF THE "ERRIBUS."

Brace.....Mr. Frank Melrose
Gordon.....Mr. F. Lynden
Galley.....Mr. J. Witt
Scudder.....Mr. D. Moore
Ratline.....Mr. W. A. Lawrence
Tug.....Mr. H. Hervey
Scupper.....Mr. F. A. Smiley
Rowlock.....Mr. W. V. Gaffney
Bowline.....Mr. Neil Gray
Lanyard.....Mr. H. Steinmann
Sharp.....Mr. A. H. Ransom
Hamper.....Mr. J. C. Cheviot
Belaying.....Mr. R. Rudolfy
Spike.....Mr. O. Saunse
Keelson.....Mr. H. Rowe
Rudder.....Mr. T. G. Goodwin
Katrina.....Miss Marie Osborn
Alice Woodfern.....Miss Annie Dagwell

ESQUIMAUX WOMEN.—IMMORTALS.

Nature.....Miss Amelia Bingham
Psyche.....Miss Elaine Gryce
Vacuna.....Miss Lilian Comyns
Una.....Miss Helen Boris
Cupid.....Miss Rosa Marston

LADIES OF KING RAP'S COURT.

Sulphurine.....Miss J. Lavis
Demonia.....Miss F. Miley
Rimmoni.....Miss J. Howard
Nicerina.....Miss E. Hoffman
Ahrimanne.....Miss L. Jeffreys
Styxadi.....Miss F. Sherwood
Noxetta.....Miss K. Spero
Vertuta.....Miss A. Cameron
Emonide.....Miss B. Hardy
Azrafil.....Miss Alice Porter
Satanee.....Miss E. Vincent
Ezzelini.....Miss A. May
Luciferi.....Miss B. Sannee
Zamielo.....Miss N. McGuire
Plutorini.....Miss M. Glover
Lethero.....Miss A. Newton
Venomee.....Miss A. Gray
Sturgate.....Miss E. Emerson
Rap, King of Fire.....Mr. Frederick Clifton
Sprites.....The Lessard Family

DALY'S COMPANY AT STRATFORD

Outdoor Presentation of "As You Like It" Interrupted by Rain.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON, Aug. 26.—A numerous company, including Mme. de Navarro, (Mary Anderson,) Mr. William Winter, and many other Americans, assembled to-day on the sward in front of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre to witness Augustin Daly's company in a performance of "As You Like It." The weather was threatening and the play had scarcely begun when steady rain fell.

The actors continued with a grave assumption of unconcern, but the rain fell more heavily, until finally all present had to adjourn to the theatre, where the performance was finished amid the applause of the audience, which filled the whole house. There were numerous recalls, and when the play was ended the Mayoress presented Ada Rehan with a bouquet of flowers.

The performance was given in aid of the Shakespeare Memorial Fund, and it netted a handsome sum. Mr. Daly will begin a provincial tour at Newcastle on Monday next.

The tour of the company will be continued, according to the latest revision of the plans, as follows: Aug. 30, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Sept. 6, Birmingham; Sept. 13, Edinburgh; Sept. 20, Glasgow; Sept. 27, Northampton; Oct. 4, Grand Theatre, Islington, two weeks; Oct. 18, Liverpool; Oct. 25, Manchester. The company will sail for New York Nov. 2. The season here will begin with a new play which Mr. Daly has secured in London, for which the scene painters here are already making preparations.

Miss Rehan, according to a letter received here this week, has been taking rest and exercise during the last few weeks, at her bungalow in Cumberland, on the shore of the Irish Sea. She began bicycle riding before she left home, practicing often in the early hours of the morning in Central Park, and at Sumner she has been exploring the country roads about her home. She has spent on an average from two to four hours a day on her wheel, and sometimes she has been gone on some longer expedition than usual.

The result is that she is in better condition for beginning a season's work than she has been for years.

Before Mr. Daly left America there were some rumors that his health was not good. Whatever foundation there may have been for such a report at the time, there appears to be none now, for the assurance comes from himself that he, too, has profited greatly by the rest and recreation of his Summer travel.

"What Happened to Jones" in New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 26.—"What Happened to Jones" opened to-night before an audience that filled the Hyperion Theatre. It also marked the opening of the regular season here. The performance went with a great deal of snap, and if the incessant laughter that prevailed is any indication, "Jones" has made a tremendous hit. The company includes George C. Boniface, Jr., George Ober, R. F. Cotton, Mrs. McKee Rankin, Mrs. E. A. Eberle, Anna Belmont, Kate Osterman, Pearl Andrews, and Rose Stuart.

GABE MORIN IS MISSING.

He Is the Man Who Had a Remarkable Wedding Present.

Gabe Morin, a well-known hotel keeper at Van Sicklen Station, near Coney Island, is among the missing. He left home on Monday with $500 and the entire deposits in the Sprague National Bank, according to Mrs. Morin's statement last night.

Mrs. Morin said: "My cousin, Rosa Helm, has also disappeared." The Morins have been familiar figures at Coney Island for the past fifteen years. The wife, who owns considerable property, changed her husband's position from cook to boniface as a wedding present.

William W. Stoll Buried.

William W. Stoll, a well-known inventor and wheelwright, was buried from his residence, 230 Hewes Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. The interment was in the family plot in Greenwood.

Mr. Stoll was born in Nassau, Germany, in 1825. He went to London when a young man, and constructed a grain elevator of his invention for Sir Walter Power. He arrived in this city in 1847, and erected the elevator at the foot of Rutgers Street for George V. Hecker, the famous miller, which was the cause of the great grain strike at that time. Two sons and two daughters survive him. Mr. Stoll had been troubled for a long time with heart disease, which caused his death on Monday last. He was a member of All Souls' Universalist Church, on South Ninth Street, Williamsburg.

POLICY HOLDERS LIABLE

Supreme Court Decision Affecting Members of Assessment Life Companies.

AN UNLOOKED-FOR LIABILITY

Policy Holders in Bankrupt Assessment Companies May Be Assessed for Unpaid Losses—Court Decisions in This State on that Point.

ALBANY, Aug. 26.—The recent failure of the Massachusetts Benefit Life Association, of Boston, with over $1,000,000 in death claims unpaid, is causing a great deal of anxious discussion among the members of assessment institutions as to their liability under their certificates. The following dispatch to The New York Evening Post explains the situation so far as Massachusetts associations are concerned:

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—A question which has been raised by the failure of the Massachusetts Benefit Life Association is as to the liability of policy holders to assessment to meet outstanding liabilities at the time of the appointment of a receiver. In the case of the mutual fire insurance companies in this State, this obligation is plainly set out in the policy. A policy holder has been held liable for two years after his policy lapsed for all losses to parties insured while his policy was in force. By the last Legislature this time limit was reduced to one year. In New York the courts have decided that the policy holders are liable for debts incurred up to the time of the appointment of a receiver.

It has been popularly understood that a member of an assessment life association could terminate his membership and cancel all personal liability by failing to pay any given assessment. If, however, the law as expressed in the New York cases should be similarly interpreted here, the members of all assessment concerns will find themselves loaded with liabilities which they have not anticipated.

In the case of the Massachusetts Benefit it is said that the law would operate so as to compel the policy holders to pay to the receivers about the amount of two regular assessments, after the receivers have realized upon the assets of the association; and, as in the case of mutual fire companies, the assessments will be collected by legal process, like any other debt, and if the first assessment fails to produce enough to meet all claims another may be laid, and so on until the solvent members make good all the claims arising out of their "partnership."

The Life Insurance Report for 1897, issued by Superintendent Payn, of the New York Department, pages xxxi. to xxxiii., both inclusive, shows that since the assessment insurance law of this State was passed several years ago the following-named assessment organizations, 233 in number, have ceased to transact business in this State, or passed into the hands of receivers:

RETIRED FROM BUSINESS, 201 ASSOCIATIONS.

Acme Mutual Indemnity,
Albany Boatmen's Relief,
Albany Masonic Relief,
Albany Mutual Benefit,
Albany Teachers' Relief,
American Accident Indemnity,
American Sons of Israel,
American Star, Order of, Accident,
American Sick Benefit & American Workingmen's Life Insurance,
Accidental Weekly,
Albany Firemen's Relief,
Amt Verdener,
Bankers & Merchants' Alliance,
Bankers & Traders' Accident,
Bank Clerks' League,
Bookbinders' Provident Association No. I,
Bookbinders' Provident Association No. 2,
Brooklyn Liquor Dealers' Mutual Benefit,
Brooklyn Masonic Mutual Benefit,
Brooklyn Masonic Mutual Relief,
Brooklyn Mutual Aid,
Brooklyn Mutual Benefit,
Brooklyn Volunteer Firemen's,
Brothers of Honor,
Buffalo Mutual Accident,
Buffalo Police Mutual Aid & Benefit,
Builders & Manufacturers' Mutual Benefit,
Capital City Benefit,
Central Association, Odd Fellows,
Central New York Accident & Relief,
Cincinnati Life Association,
Citizens' Mutual Life Insurance,
Columbian Knights,
Co-operative Relief,
Co-operative Life & Accident,
Court Buffalo No. 6,958, Ancient Order of Foresters,
Cooks & Pastry Cooks' Association,
Cosmopolitan Relief,
Cortlandt Wagon Company,
Dry Goods Mutual Benefit,
Duchess Mutual,
Economic Mutual Life Insurance,
Empire Mutual Life & Casualty,
Empire Order of Mutual Aid,
Empire Sick & Accident,
Enterprise Mutual Benefit,
Equitable Accident,
Equitable Reserve Fund Life,
Equitable Co-operative Life,
Eureka Aid,
Excelsior Mutual Aid,
Excelsior Mutual Benefit,
Excelsior Mutual Sickness & Accident,
Family Fund Society,
Farmers' Mutual Benefit,
Farmersville Mutual,
Firemen's Accident Indemnity,
Flour City Life,
Fishermen's Mutual Benefit,
Fraternity of Friendly Fellows,
Free Masons' Mutual,
Friends of Humanity,
Friendly Mutual Relief,
Garfield Life & Accident,
German Benevolent,
Globe Mutual Benefit,
Good Templars' Sick Benefit,
Good Templars' Mutual Benefit,
Grand Army Mutual Benefit,
Great Eastern Casualty,
Green Point Masonic,
Guarantee Alliance,
Guaranty Mutual Accident,
Hand-in-Hand,
Home Benefit Association,
Home Provident Safety Fund,
Home Mutual Aid,
Industrial Co-operative,
Iron Hall,
International Relief,
Income & Life,
Jamestown Accidental,
Knickerbocker Mutual Benefit,
Knights of Columbia,
Knights & Ladies of America,
Knights of the Maccabees,
Knights of Tara,
Legion of Justice,
Life & Accident Insurance Corporation,
Life & Reserve,
Life Benefit,
Life Union,
Manufacturers' Accident Indemnity,
Mariners' Mutual Benefit,
Masonic Assurance,
Masonic Benevolent,
Masonic Guild & Mutual Benefit,
Manufacturers & Mechanics' Relief,
Masonic Mutual Benefit,
Merchant Tailors' Society,
Merchant Tailors' Society,
Mutual Trust Life Fund,
Mystic Tie Benefit,
Metropolitan Benefit,
Masonic & Ministerial Relief,
Mercantile Mutual Accident,
Merchants' Casualty Insurance,
Merchants & Mechanics' Life,
Mutual Aid Accident,
Masonic Relief,
Masonic Mutual Aid,
Mohawk Valley Masonic Life,
Mohawk Valley Sick Benefit,
Mutual Accident Association of Order of Red Men,
Mutual Benefit Life,
Mutual Benefit Association (New York,)
Mutual Benefit Association, (Rochester,)
Mutual Benefit Life of America,
Mutual Friends of America,
Mutual Help for Odd Fellows,
Mutual Provident,
Mutual Relief Association,
Mutual Relief Society,
Mutual Reserve and Endowment,
Mutual Safety Fund Accident,
National Alliance,
National Benefit,
National Fraternity,
National Life Association,
National Life Maturity,
National Masonic Co-operative Relief,
National Guard Mutual Benefit,
National Military Mutual Aid,
National Security Life and Accident,
New York State Mutual Benefit,
New England Mutual Aid,
New England Relief,
New York State Relief and People's Benefit,
New York and Brooklyn Ferrymen's,
New York Ferry Engineers,
New York Life, Health & Accident,
New York Mutual Aid Reserve Fund,
New York Masonic Mutual Benefit,
New York Mutual Accident,
New York Post Office Mutual Aid,
Odd Fellows' Benefit,
Odd Fellows' Mutual Aid & Benefit,
Odd Fellows' Protective Union,
Odd Fellows' Relief Ass'n,
Odd Fellows' Sick, Accident & Funeral Benefit,
Ohio Valley Life Company,
Ontario Mutual Accident,
Order of Germania,
Owego Mutual Benefit,
Park City Life Insurance Company,
People's Relief,
People's Mutual Benefit,
People's Reserve League,
Preferred Mutual Accident,
Press Mutual Aid,
Protective Life Assurance Society,
Protective Mutual,
Polar Star Mutual Benefit,
Protestant Knights, Order of,
Provident Aid Society,
Provident Fund,
Queen City Lodge,
Richmond Relief,
Ringgold Mutual,
Round Robins, Order of,
Royal Ark Mutual Relief,
Safety Deposit Fund Life Insurance Co.,
Scandinavian Grand Temple, &c., &c.
Scottish Rite Knight Templars, &c.,
Security Mutual Benefit,
Sons of Temperance,
Steam Boat Pilots,
Teachers' Mutual Life,
True Craftsmen's Union,
U. S. Benevolent Fraternity, &c.,
Union Benefit League,
Union Mutual Association, Battle Creek,
Union Mutual Association of Avoca,
Union Mutual Accident,
Union Mutual Benefit, (New York,)
Union Mutual Benefit, (Boston,)
Union Mutual Benefit, (Utica,)
Union Hebrew Orthodox,
United Order of American Stair Builders,
U. S. Masonic Benevolent,
U. S. Mutual Accident,
United Workmen, Supreme Legion,
United Workmen, Grand Legion,
Volunteer Firemen's,
Waverly Co-operative,
Western New York Accident,
Western Union Mutual Life & Accident,
Williamsburgh Masonic Mutual Benefit,
Woman's Mutual Insurance & Accident,
Workingmen's Club,
Workingmen's Mutual.

IN HANDS OF RECEIVERS, 32 ASSOCIATIONS.

Chautauqua Mutual Life,
Citizens' Mutual Life Insurance,
Commercial Travellers' Life,
Co-operative Life and Accident,
Empire Order of Mutual Aid,
Empire Sick & Accident,
Equitable Reserve Fund Life,
Family Fund Society,
Flour City Life,
Guaranty Mutual Accident,
Guarantee Alliance,
Home and Provident Safety Fund,
Home Benefit,
Income & Life,
Industrial Benefit,
Life & Reserve Association,
The Life Union,
Manufacturers' Accident Indemnity,
Masonic and Ministerial Relief,
Masonic Assurance,
Mutual Benefit Life of America,
Mutual Relief,
National Mutual,
National Benefit,
New York State Mutual Benefit,
Ontario Mutual Accident,
Orden Germania,
Provident Fund,
Triennial Benefit League,
United Life Insurance,
U. S. Mutual Accident,
Universal Benevolent,

The decisions in this State as to the liability of members of assessment associations for unpaid claims are as follows:

Angus McDonald, as receiver of the Mutual Benefit Association of Rochester, N. Y., vs. William H. Ross-Lewin: (From the Twenty-fifth New York State Insurance Report, Page 359, Life Cases.)

"Receivers of bankrupt assessment associations can assess its members for unpaid losses." Opinion by Justice Hardin, Fourth Department. Concurred in by Smith, P. J., and Macomber, J.

"Until his withdrawal (from membership) was complete, until by the terms of his contract he ceased to be a member, he remained liable for losses which happened. There should be judgment in this case declaring such indebtedness, as was represented by the assessments, of which notice was given September 28, 1881, and interest thereon, and for losses which happened during the time he was a member, and up to the 28th of October, 1881."

Another case is as follows:

Frederick W. Smith, as receiver of the Flour City Life Association, plaintiff, vs. George G. Bown, defendant, Fifth Department, January term, 1894. Dwight, P. J.:

"The only question here is, therefore, was there in the contract between the association and the member in this case a promise, either expressed or reasonably to be implied, to pay the assessment, so called, which is in question in this action? And the first remark we feel inclined to make is that the payment in question was not in any true or proper sense an assessment at all, but a regular bi-monthly due, the amount and time of payment of which were fixed, at the outset, by the contract between the parties, and which was to remain constant and unchanged throughout the whole term of the defendant's membership. It bore no resemblance to the 'mortuary assessment' which was requested to be levied on the occasion of the death of a member to provide means to pay his certificate. * * * Here was, unquestionably, sufficient evidence of a contract obligation on the part of the defendant to pay the bi-monthly five dollars and sixty cents—whether it be called an assessment or a due—to bring the case within the doctrine of the case of Ross-Lewin. * * *

"We think the case was within the doctrine of McDonald vs. Ross-Lewin in respect to the obligation to pay, and that it is not within the purview of the statute in respect to notice of assessments, and, therefore, that judgment should be given to the plaintiff for the amount of the so-called assessment, with interest from September 1, 1891, but without costs, since costs are expressly disclaimed by both parties to the submission."

Lewis, Haight, and Bradley, JJ., concurred.

The following is from an order made by Supreme Court Justice Abraham R. Lawrence, June 10, 1896:

The People of the State of New York against the United States Mutual Accident Association of the City of New York:

"Whereby it appears from the petition of Henry Winthrop Gray, receiver, that the individual members of said association are liable to contribute toward payment of claims against said association in the proportion and to the amounts specified in said petition on each and every certificate of membership held by said member. The said receiver has no funds or property in his hands out of which to pay said liabilities. That by the provisions and terms of the certificate of membership to said members and the charter and by-laws of said association said members are liable for losses which accrued while their certificate of membership was in force. It is ordered: That in the event of the failure of any of said members to pay the amount so found due from them the said Henry Winthrop Gray, as such receiver, is hereby authorized and directed to institute such proceedings as he may be advised in courts of competent jurisdiction to enforce the payment thereof."

It is evident from these decisions that up to the time of a member's withdrawal from an assessment association he is liable for the sums due on assessments for claims occurring prior to such "withdrawal" or cessation of membership.

A DINNER TO ADMIRAL SICARD.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 26.—It was left with a New York man to give the largest and most brilliant event of the season in honor of Admiral Sicard and officers of the North Atlantic Squadron, now at anchor in the harbor.

The dinner and ball at the Kebo to-night given by William E. Dodge of New York was an exceptionally brilliant affair. At 9 o'clock a stag dinner was given to thirty-seven. The table was loaded with flowers, and plants of every description stood around the room in profusion.

The guests present at the dinner were William E. Dodge, Admiral Sicard, Commander Clifford H. Wiet, chief of staff; Capt. Taylor of the Indiana, Capt. Casey of the New York, Capt. Sigsbee of the Maine, Lieut. Commander Cowles of the Fern, Capt. Harrington of the Puritan, Capt. Wise of the Texas, Capt. Sampson of the Iowa, Lieut. Marsh of the Admiral's Staff, Chaplain Watson of the New York, Commander Lyon, Chief Engineer Burnat of the New York, Pay Inspector Burtis of the New York, Lieut. Harlow, and Cadet Duncan of the New York. In addition to these naval officers were Gov. Wolcott of Massachusetts, Bishop Lawrence, Gen. J. M. Schofield, Edmund Pendleton, Joseph H. Choate, ex-Minister to Spain J. L. M. Curry, Gardiner Sherman, Judge Patterson, J. Montgomery Sears, John De Koven, Judge Lawrence, Gen. Ripley, Mr. Miller, George B. Derr, Parks Cowin, J. S. Kennedy, and William J. Schieffelin.

The ball which followed was superb. The ballroom was gaily decorated with flags and bunting, palms, and potted plants. The dressing of the women was brilliant. Among the prominent New Yorkers present were Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bleecker Banks, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Ayerma, Mr. J. Lawrence Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mrs. Julien Reynal, Miss J. Cutting, Miss Patterson, Mrs. William Draper, Miss Draper, Mrs. Henry Sedley, Misses Sedley, Miss Hall, Mrs. J. B. Trevor, and D. W. C. Falls. Also the French Ambassador and Mme. Patenôtre, the Austro-Hungarian Minister and Baroness Hengelmüller, Dr. Hans Wagner, Secretary of the Austrian Legation; Paul Lefavre and Maurice Trubert, Secretary of the French Legation, and Constantine Brun, the Danish Minister.

WORK OF SOUND-MONEY MEN.

Alexander E. Orr of the Finance Committee appointed by the Executive Committee of the Monetary Convention at Saratoga last week said yesterday that the work of the committee in forming a commission "to formulate a plan for currency reforms" is almost completed.

Of the eleven men appointed at the conference to compose the commission, seven have so accepted the invitation to serve, and another has intimated his intention to accept. Those who have accepted are C. S. Fairchild and Stuyvesant Fish of New York; C. S. Patterson of Philadelphia, J. W. Fries of Salem, N. C.; George E. Leighton of St. Louis, Charles Altschul of California, and H. H. Hanna of Indianapolis, ex officio member as Chairman of the Executive Committee. Senator Edmunds has intimated that he will accept. He will probably be made Chairman. E. S. Lacy of Chicago and Mr. Wheelock of St. Paul, Minn., have not yet replied. Jefferson Coolidge of Boston, the remaining member, will, it is expected, decline on account of ill health.

The Finance Committee consists of John J. Mitchell of Chicago, treasurer of the committee; Alexander E. Orr, and G. S. Hanson of Macon, Ga.

In speaking of the work before the commission, Mr. Orr said: "The commission will investigate as thoroughly as possible the whole financial situation. The field is an extensive one, but the members represent every section, and can speak with experience and authority about prevailing conditions in almost every State. They are men of ability and are so recognized from one end of the country to the other. Their conclusions and views will,

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Market letter on application.

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HENRY CLEWS & CO.
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FINANCIAL.

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Location, Mineral Point, San Juan County, Col. Property consists of three claims, each 1,500x300 feet, going 4,500 feet on vein. Title U. S. Patents.
A large, strong, well defined vein runs through the entire property from 10 to 20 feet wide, averaging about 15 feet in width. About 700 tons have been quarried out from the vein, yielding (NET) $17.00 per ton after all charges. This is from the entire vein. Selected ore gave over $100 per ton—gold, silver, and lead. This ore is simply quarried out and shipped to the smelter. The quantity of ore is practically unlimited.
Capital Stock.....$1,250,000
SHARES $1 EACH.
150,000 SHARES RESERVED FOR TREASURY.
No Stock for sale at private subscription.
The Stock is listed on the "Mining Exchange of New York," 38 and 40 New Street, where the Stock can be bought and sold.
OFFICERS.
W. F. DISOSWAY, President.
G. A. DRAKE, Vice President.
F. D. BARSTOW, Sec'y-Treasurer.
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JOHN G. DALE,
44 NEW ST.,
NEW YORK CITY.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 20th, 1897.
GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA R. R. CO.
7 PER CENT. BONDS
MATURING OCTOBER 1ST, 1899.
Holders of the above Bonds are advised that, until further notice, they can have such Bonds extended at 4½ per cent. to July 1, 1941, upon the payment of $30 per $1,000 Bond.
Bondholders desiring to avail themselves of this privilege should forward their Bonds with all unmatured coupons attached and a cheque for the amount charged for extension to the undersigned, from whom any further information desired can be obtained.
ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
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Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,250,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
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STOCKS & BONDS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL LONDON TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

At the opening of yesterday's market much strength was displayed, some conspicuous stocks showing especial buoyancy. Later dullness ruled, though it was notable that as the market lagged in activity strength did not diminish. At the close buoyancy was renewed.

London bought stocks again quietly. Fewer proclamations were made of continuing liquidation upon the part of foreign investors. Further strength in the grain markets reflected sustained foreign demand for agricultural staples to meet the absolute necessities of foreign lands. With wheat strong on this account, stocks were sympathetically firm. Old-time theories that grain and stocks cannot at the same time go up do not operate under conditions such as prevail and dominate in both markets now.

***

It is, however, a matter of fairness to admit that the stock market at the moment is somewhat neglected by operators whose faith in the better market for securities is of the stanchest character, but who, none the less, are at the moment attracted by the opportunities for quick turns in wheat and corn. They are foregoing stocks, though, but temporarily. And any profits they can make in grain will later but add to the capital they use in the stock market.

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Quite apart from what a few of the speculative traders may be doing in whipping over from stocks to grain, it is of consequence to keep in view the fact that representatives of the outside public are daily more and more coming into the security market. They are buying with a confidence unknown in many years. And why they buy is amply in evidence.

They buy because they see that intrinsic values are finally beginning to tell.

They buy because hard times talk is played out—because good times actualities are indisputable.

They buy, seeing wheat at a dollar, still in the hands of the farmer; they buy stocks recognizing how much every other country on earth is this year depending for its absolute food supplies upon America.

They buy because international trade balances are this year all one-sided—right-sided.

They buy because it is no more the fashion to be blue and downcast, hopeless, and poor, because finally it is the fashion to be hopeful and confident, having both the hope and the confidence on the safe foundation of a prosperity which stands tests.

American investors buy on these accounts; European investors on the same account must soon similarly be buyers.

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Railway earnings—the safest of barometers—continue their significant indications. Each day presents new and big increases—and the increasing fashion only fairly beginning.

Magnificent records they are, though, when (as in forecast for the New York Central) current increases are growing at the rate of $100,000 per week.

***

Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $5,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 112½, $5,000 5s, registered, at 113½, $4,000 5s, coupon, at 113¾, and $18,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 125¼.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sug. Ref.	1¼	Ill. Steel Co.	½
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	¾	Laclede Gas	1½
A., T. & S. F. pf.	¾	Mich. Central	1
Brook. Rap. Transit.	¾	minn. & St. Louis	¾
Ches. & Ohio	½	Mo. Pacific	¾
Chi., B. & Q.	¾	N. Y. Central	½
Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	¾	Norfolk & Western	½
C. R. I. & P.	1½	Norfolk & West. pf.	1½
C., H. V. & T.	½	N. Y., O. & W.	½
Consol. Ice pf.	½	Oregon R. & N. pf.	½
D. & R. G. pf.	1	Reading 1st pf.	½
Erie	⅝	Wabash pf.	½
Erie 2d pf.	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	⅝	Metropolitan Trac.	2
Am. Tobacco	¾	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	½
Brook. Union Gas	¾	P., C., C. & St. L.	⅝
L. E. & W. pf.	1	Pullman Car.	⅝
Manhattan	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. M. con. 1st in. pd.	1¼	Mo. Pac. col. g. 5s.	2
Lake Erie & W. 2d	1	Peo. & Eastern 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

Ann Arbor 1st	1	U. P., D. & G. 1st	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3@3½ per cent. for four months, 3½@4 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for first-class single names four to six months to run, and 4¾@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $111,764,874; balances, $6,560,198; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $153,890.

Money on call in London, ½@¾ per cent. Discount in the open market, 1 13-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market very dull. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and at $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.83½ for sixty day bills, $4.85½@$4.85⅝ for demand, $4.85⅞@$4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.82¾@$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94¾ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—75@70c discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c discount. St. Louis—85c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie, ⅝, to 17⅞; Reading, ⅝, to 13⅞; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 62½; St. Paul, ¼, to 96⅜; New York Central, ¼, to 111½, and Erie first preferred, ¼, to 42½. Declined—Illinois Central, ⅝, to 108¼. Atchison sold at 16, Canadian Pacific at 74½, and Pennsylvania at 56⅞. British consols advanced 3-16, to 112 5-16, for money, and ⅛, to 112 5-16, for the account. The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The weekly statement of the bank shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £425,000; circulation decreased £259,000; bullion increased £166,131; other securities decreased £517,000; other deposits decreased £641,000; public deposits increased £544,000; notes reserve increase £500,000; Government securities unchanged. The proportion of reserve to liabilities, which last week was 53.44 per cent., now stands at 54.48 per cent., as compared with a decline from 58.94 per cent. to 58.64 per cent. in the corresponding week last year.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 1,600,000f.; Treasury accounts current increased 12,125,000f.; gold on hand unchanged; bills discounted decreased 5,475,000f.; silver on hand decreased 1,175,000f. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 13,220,000 marks; Treasury notes increased 400,000 marks; other securities increased 28,100,000 marks; notes in circulation decreased 7,520,000 marks.

In Paris rentes closed at 104f. 60c., a decline of 30c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 187.50, in Lisbon at 47, and in Rome at 105.20.

TWO VANDERBILT STOCKS.

Houses with London connections made again yesterday some show of selling American stocks in this market. One fact that developed during the day was, however, that orders are here, for the London account, to accumulate New York Central and Louisville and Nashville. The moment London does take hold vigorously as a buyer of American stocks (and such buying is certain before long to be in evidence) these two stocks are likely to be, with St. Paul, the popular foreign favorites. They have quotations on the London Stock Exchange.

Something much more than ordinary is believed to be impending in New York Central affairs. A Director of the company is responsible for the statement that the present earnings of the company are "simply phenomenal."

It can be stated upon high authority that increases for August are at the rate of at least $100,000 per week. There are even intimations commanding respect which suggest that the increase for the month of August will go considerably beyond $400,000, and may even reach the half-million mark.

The significance of such figures is easily comprehended. Practically every Stock Exchange house identified with Vanderbilt interests was in yesterday's list of buyers. For the first time in many a day New York Central transactions surpassed in activity almost every other stock, about the only noteworthy exceptions being St. Paul and Chesapeake and Ohio.

In Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad affairs official announcements are said to be close at hand which will give the property a new status in public confidence. Traffic alliances amounting practically to consolidation are declared to be now almost completed, through which the Chesapeake and Ohio will become a much bigger earner than ever in the past. The nature and importance of the plans about to be made public are, so far as Wall Street is concerned, only a matter of guesswork.

What is actually known is that foreign interests in Chesapeake and Ohio securities have within the last sixty days added largely to their holdings, and it is believed that prompting these additional purchases has been inside information of something in progress quite out of the ordinary.

BENEFITS FELT EVERYWHERE.

It is well understood that influences are at work throughout this country and abroad in the vain endeavor to minimize the significance of the business improvement upon which the United States has just entered. The theory is advanced that these new good times, the signs of which are witnessed on all sides, are only built on a foundation of speculation, and that they do not represent actual and stable conditions. Facts which at other times would have been accepted as showing beyond question the tendency of trade are now discredited by the pessimists.

Figures already published in these columns have shown the fallacy of the pessimistic theorizing. In order to have an expression of opinion as to how the betterment is regarded in local wholesale circles—whether it is real or speculative, national or local—a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES called yesterday on Mr. George L. Putnam, Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the New York Merchants' Association. Mr. Putnam has unusual facilities for learning from the throngs of merchant visitors to this city what is thought in every section of the country as to the wave of prosperity now passing over the land. He is also a member of the important house of Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., 376 Broadway. Mr. Putnam said:

"I have spoken to many of our visiting merchants as to the outlook for business in their different localities, and they all appear to be not only sanguine of great improvement at hand, but they have firm convictions that times are much better now, that improvement has come to stay, and that it is based on solid conditions. Merchants from all over the country have expressed this conviction to me."

"Do you feel that there is anything discouragingly speculative in the great change for the better?" he was asked.

"Decidedly not," replied Mr. Putnam. "Conditions were all ripe for business. Tariff matters were disposed of, and there were large reserves of money at all the money centres of the country. People had been economizing for four years. Then come the large crops, with the immense European demand, and the result is an extraordinary and exceptional but altogether natural increase in business. And it seems to me that there is a stability in all this which is warranted by the conditions.

"We would have had better than an ordinary business, anyway," Mr. Putnam continued. "McKinley was elected and the tariff changed, and it looked as if disturbing elements had disappeared. Money became easy. Now the railroad earnings show great increases, and the crops are undoubtedly large, as far as harvested, in all parts of the country. There will also be an abundant crop of cotton unless something unforeseen overtakes us. Wool has gone up surprisingly, and this is based on actual demand. As far as I am able to judge, business conditions are very similar to what they were in 1879.

"Throughtout the wholesale dry goods business I have heard that the prospect is unquestionably better than it has been since 1892. Merchants are selling more goods in dollars and cents, and goods are 25 per cent. less than they were at that time.

"Dollar wheat is a great thing. This great crop of wheat throughout the country, the European demand, and the large price which it is commanding, enable the farmer to get out of debt and give him money to spend with the merchants in the wholesale centres; merchants in the wholesale centres increase their trade with the manufacturers; manufacturers increase their output and give employment to more labor. Then in turn laborers have more money to provide themselves with the necessaries of life. The benefits to be derived from all this will be felt in every quarter and will reach every class. Indications of prosperity are spoken of by our visitors from Texas, California, Colorado—from every State—and they declare themselves confident that we have entered on an era of unprecedented business activity."

REASONS FOR CONFIDENCE.

No business man in this country is rated higher for conservatism than Erskine M. Phelps of Chicago, the head of the great boot and shoe manufacturing and jobbing house of Phelps, Dodge & Palmer. Mr. Phelps is conspicuous among the foremost business men of the country. His trade interests are enormous, represented in every section of the West. Over half a hundred salesmen are continually traveling as his representatives. On this account Mr. Phelps has special channels for knowing what are current facts in the business world; and anything which he may say, based on his exceptional opportunities for knowledge, is bound to command respectful attention. It is therefore a matter of much more than ordinary interest that THE NEW YORK TIMES is able this morning to give a dispatch just addressed by Mr. Phelps from Chicago to fifty of his salesmen scattered throughout the Western States, every one of whom has been reporting to Mr. Phelps, as he himself says, that "crops are good and that trade is improving." Mr. Phelps's dispatch is as follows:

"Perhaps not for years has the outlook been so bright, so promising, as at the present time. The farmer of the West has never been in so good a condition as at the present time. Wheat, oats, corn, the hog products, everything he raises he will get at least 30 per cent. more for than he did a year ago. The consequence is that the farmers will have a large amount of money to spend, which will make trade good this Fall, better than it has been for years. Every merchant throughout the country, you are well aware, has been buying sparingly for the last four years, and consequently their shelves are bare of goods.

"I have not heretofore believed in the advance of leather, but now it must come. Every day Europe is ordering large amounts of leather by cable. The market is bare. Sole leather advanced again on Saturday 2½ cents per pound, which means an advance of 10 per cent. in one day. All the manufacturers that we have ordered goods from have been telegraphing us for the last two or three days that we must give them their orders at once.

"I expect to see the largest trade we have had for years, as it is a matter of demand and supply. The demand for goods will be great. The difference between rigid economy and spending what money the farmer naturally would, makes a great difference in trade.

"I send you this that you may know the exact situation at the present time. Heretofore I have been surprised that we have sold as many goods as we have, in view of the farmers receiving so little for their cereals, but now the situation has changed, and prosperity is upon us. You will have the best trade this Fall you have had for many years."

"FROM NOW ON."

It is in this confident spirit that Talbot J. Taylor & Co. of the New York Stock Exchange advise clients:

"From all parts of the country we have received reports of the great increase and activity in all mercantile business. On this, together with the increased railroad earnings and general prosperity of the whole Western section of this country on the advance of the price of wheat and the large crop that is anticipated, we think that the market will have a good advance from now on."

JUST ONE STRAW.

The wheat export movement yesterday from the Ports of New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, compared with the corresponding day in 1896, nearly trebled. The figures for 1897 are 653,330 bushels, for 1896 they were 220,163.

POOR'S FOR 1897.

Poor's Manual—foremost of Wall Street's handbooks—is issued to-day for 1897, the thirtieth annual number. Of the interesting exhibits, none is more valuable than the following statement, showing the results of the operations of the railroads of the United States for the year 1896, compared with those for 1895:

	1896.	1895.	Increase.
Miles of railroad oper'd.	180,891.19	179,153.62	1,737.57
Tons fr't moved.	773,868,716	755,799,883	18,068,833
F'r eight miles	93,885,853,634	88,567,770,801	5,318,082,833
Pass. carried	535,129,756	529,756,259	5,364,497
Passenger mile'ge.	13,044,840,243	12,609,082,551	435,757,692
Earnings—Freight	$770,424,013	$743,784,451	$26,639,562
Pass'g'rs.	265,313,258	260,929,741	4,383,517
Miscel.	89,894,754	87,681,245	2,213,509
Total	$1,125,632,025	$1,092,395,437	$33,236,588
Net	332,333,756	323,196,454	9,137,302

The share capital corresponding to the mileage completed at the end of 1896 equaled $5,373,187,819, against $5,182,121,909 in 1895, the increase equaling $191,065,820, the rate of increase being 3.7 per cent.

The funded debts of all the lines at the close of the year aggregated $5,461,856,598, a sum $179,085,969 less than the aggregate bonded indebtedness reported for 1895, ($5,640,942,567,) a decrease of 3.17 per cent., this decrease in bonded debt being the first result of the many reorganizations that have recently been undertaken.

The other forms of indebtedness of the several companies at the close of the year equaled $444,449,969, against $418,505,092 for 1895, an increase of $25,994,877. The total share capital and indebtedness, exclusive of current accounts of all the roads making returns, equaled at the close of the year $11,279,544,386, an increase in the year of $37,974,728 over the total of 1895, ($11,241,569,658,) the rate of increase for the year being 0.34 per cent.

The cost per mile of all roads making returns, as measured by the amount of their stocks and bonded indebtedness, equaled $59,732, against $60,188 for 1895.

The gross increase in railroad mileage during the calendar year 1896, represented by the new construction within the twelve months, was 1,996.72 miles. The net increase in mileage during 1896 was 1,688 miles, bringing the total for the whole United States up to 182,600 miles, Jan. 1, 1897.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 51½@52c. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 51¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 40¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 345,065.03 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 23¾d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$3,211,140
Exports in the same period	28,779,521
Net exports	$25,568,381
Net exports, 1896	30,642,816
Net exports, 1895	24,220,288
Net exports, 1894	71,066,948
Net exports, 1893	24,486,456

***

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Anaconda sold at .48, 1,200 Creede and Cripple Creek at .04, 400 Gould and Curry at .44, 100 Mollie Gibson at .24, 300 Mount Rosa at .09, and 300 Pharmacist at .09. On the Mining Exchange 1,000 shares of Annetta sold at .45½, 2,500 Gold Magnet at .09¼@.10¼, 1,000 Miami at .37, buyer 3; 66,900 Rock Mountain at .09½@.09@.11, 1,400 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08¼@.09, 200 Garfield Gr. at .04¼, 600 Isabella at .30@.31@.30, 500 Jefferson at .06, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .19, 500 Specimen at .04, and 1,100 Work at .05@.04¾@.05.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	328	Mechanics'	192
American Exchange	170	Mech. & Traders'	110
Broadway	232	Mercantile	160
Central National	160	Merchants'	143
Chase National	400	Merchants' Ex.	114
Chatham	290	Metropolis	440
Chemical	4000	Mount Morris	112
City	500	Nassau	159
Citizens'	125	National Union	201
Commerce	204	New Amsterdam	200
Continental	130	New York	230
Corn Exchange	280	Ninth National	97
East River	135	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Fifth Avenue	3000	Pacific	182½
Fourth National	174	Park	255
Gallatin National	310	People's	205
Garfield National	550	Phenix	103
German-American	110	Republic	150
Germania	300	Seaboard National	170
Greenwich	160	Seventh National	100
Hanover	340	Shoe & Leather	95
Hudson River	150	State of N. Y.	110
Importers & Traders'	525	Third National	20
Irving	140	Tradesmen's	102
Leather Manuf'rs'	160	U. S. National	180
Manhattan	220	Western National	120

There were sales of 54 shares of Commerce at 204¼, seller 10 flat, and 54 do at 204½.

Clearing House Gets More Gold.

The Western National Bank sent $250,000 in gold coin to the Bank Clearing House vaults yesterday. In store there is now nearly $57,000,000, against which certificates were issued for use in banking transactions.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Orders from the general public are more in evidence in the outside security market than for some time past. In transactions made yesterday there was much business directly traceable to demands from customers of important commission houses.

Many outside securities have been selling at abnormally low prices—quoted at figures ridiculously below intrinsic value for only the one reason that there has been no purchasing demand. Those quotations have reflected the financial inability or indisposition of the buying public instead of any great contraction in actual values.

Neither the gas stocks nor the glucose shares were yesterday in any way especially conspicuous. Chicago still continues to sell glucose.

Electro-Pneumatic was more largely traded in than any other of the outside stocks yesterday. Large amounts of stock were taken by conspicuous commission houses. It looked like a new outside demand for this stock. The chief selling was traceable to Philadelphia and New York brokers who have for a long time past had the stock on their hands as débris from unfortunate collateral loans. Some kind of a mystery seems to be brewing in Electro-Pneumatic affairs. There are hints of significant changes impending in the Board of Directors.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	202	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	192	193
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	77	79
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts	6	7
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway	78	81
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	174	180
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	117
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	323
23d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	35	40
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	60	65
Kings County Traction	46	48
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	98	99
New Orleans Traction common	5	7
New Orleans Traction preferred	23	25
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad stock	120	130
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	195
Third Avenue Railroad	152	154
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	106	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17½	19
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	92	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex div	81½	82½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	98
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	80	83
Union Ferry stock	67	68
Union Ferry 5s	104½	105¼

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	83	86
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	95	96
Indianapolis Gas stock	150	155
Indianapolis Gas 1st	107	109
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	94½	98
Lafayette Gas Company stock	88	90
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	59	61
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock	55	60
Ohio & Indiana bonds	73	75

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	85	87
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	20	22
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	74	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101¼	102½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	260	263
Grand Rapids Gas stock	77	78
Mutual Gas Company of New York	270	280
Madison (Wis.) stock	59	61
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	89	91
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf.	118	120
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	105¼	106½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	35	37
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	96	99
St. Paul Gas stock	52	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	79	82
Standard Gas, New York	132	136
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	142	150
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114	118
Syracuse Gas stock	27½	28½
Syracuse Gas 5s	98	100
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	87	88
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	102½	103½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders	30	33
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	55	62
Glucose common, when issued	58	59
Glucose preferred, when issued	94	95
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	20	22
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. pf., ex div.	73½	75
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	99	100
Lorillard Company pf.	110	112
Michigan-Peninsular Car	10	13
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	87
New York Biscuit Company	104½	105
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	4	7
Pennsylvania Coal	340	365
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	60
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	304	306
Trenton Potteries	12	14
Trenton Potteries pf.	50	52
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	84	88
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	70	74
Wagner Car Company	155	156
Worthington Pump Company pf.	90	93

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	97	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	29	30
Central & South American Tel.	120	123
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Electro-Pneumatic	1⅛	1½
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	5	5
Madison Square Garden 2d	35	40
Metropolitan L., Chicago, 1st 5s	50½	52
New York & New Jersey Telephone	139	141
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	..
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	112
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	20	20¾
Trow Directory pf.	34	80
Wool Exchange	108	110

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Less than 1,000 shares changed hands in the morning session, and not much more in the afternoon. Biscuit was off a full point during the day, but closed at 51. Match held its own at 149½. Strawboard advanced from the opening at 26½ to 27½, and closed there. Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard Company	26⅝
C. & Chicago C. & D. Company	65½
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company	9
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company pf.	33
Chicago Packing & Provision Company	30½
Chicago Packing & Provision Company pf.	79⅝
Chicago City Railway	245
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	147
Lake Street Elevated	17⅛
International Packing Company	19
International Packing Company pf.	43½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company	9
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company pf.	31
New York Biscuit Company	49½
North Chicago Street Railroad	243
Street's W. S. C. Line	18
West Chicago Street Railroad	110½
Lake Street Elevated ctfs.	15
South Side L. Railroad	47½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—Commission house business on the local Stock Exchange to-day was fair at the opening, but gradually decreased. The Reading shares were the features in point of activity. Pennsylvania was picked up by commission houses. Lehigh Valley was about steady, but dull. In the industrials the storage stocks were the more active, and a shade higher until in the afternoon, when they reacted. The tractions were easier on liquidation. The remainder of the list was without important change either way, except in Marsden, which opened at 20, and, on scattered realizing sales later receded to 19. In the last hour the market was dull and irregular, closing at about the lowest prices, as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	30¼	30¾
Northern Pacific, common t. c.	17⅛	17¾
Northern Pacific pf.	49⅝	49⅞
Pennsylvania	55⅜	55½
Reading t. c.	13¼	13 5-16
Reading 1st pf.	27 5-16	27 3-16
St. Paul	93⅞	94
W. N. Y. & P.	2⅞	3
Metropolitan Traction	119	120
Philadelphia Traction	73¼	73¾
Baltimore Traction	18½	19
Union Traction	11⅞	11⅝
Penn. H., L. & P.	15½	15¾
Penn. H., L. & P. pf.	37	37¼
United Gas Improvement	79¼	79⅝
Electric Storage	27	27⅛
Electric Storage pf.	29¼	30⅜
Welsbach Light	49	49½
American R. E. L.	5	5¼
Marsden	19¼	20
Reading gen. 4s	94¼	95
Elec. & P. 4s	73	73¼
Cons. T. Pitts.	98	98¼
Cons. T. Pitts. pf.	42½	43

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—The local market was fairly strong and active to-day, but quotations did not fluctuate materially, except in one or two cases, where substantial advances were recorded. Dominion Coal common and preferred were conspicuous for strength, the former gaining a point, to 17, and the latter 3, to 100. There were rumors to the effect that a flaw had been discovered in the new tariff law, so that coke could be brought in free, but Dominion Coal officials said that they were not aware of such a flaw in the tariff and attributed the advance in the stock to speculation. Centennial, also, came in for a liberal share of the bullish enthusiasm to-day, and advanced on good reports as to the condition of the mine and the underground developments. Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	218	219
Boston & Lowell	215	..
Boston & Maine	163	164
Boston & Providence	264	..
Chi. Junc. & Stock Yards	104	104½
Chi. Junc. & Stock Yards pf.	108	108¼
Fitchburg pf.	92¾	93
Old Colony	185	..
West End	94½	95
West End pf	100	..
Wisconsin Central	3	4
Wisconsin Central pf.	6	..
Oregon	..	22

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	3¾	4½
Aliouez	..	12
Arnold	3½	4
Atl

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Aug. 26, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net. Change.
19⅝	20⅜	200	American Cotton Oil..	20	20⅜	20	20⅛	.....
73½	73¾	500	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	73¼	73⅝	72⅞	72⅞	— ⅝
115f	116½	75	American Express....	115½	115½	115½	115½	.....
14⅜	14⅝	832	Am. Spirits Mfg.....	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
33½	33¾	51	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf....	33	33½	33	33½	.....
148⅞	149	10,178	Am. Sugar Refining...	148	148⅞	147⅜	148⅞	+1¼
115½	116	410	Am. Sugar Refining pf.	115¼	116	115¼	116	— ⅛
91	91½	3,570	American Tobacco ...	91	91⅝	90⅝	91	— ⅜
15½	15⅝	1,767	At., T. & S. F.....	15⅜	15½	15⅜	15½	.....
32⅝	32⅞	10,245	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	32⅝	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	+ ⅛
15	15½	1,100	Baltimore & Ohio.....	15½	16	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
15	15¼	4,334	Bay State Gas.....	15	15¼	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
32¾	33	831	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	32½	32⅞	32⅜	32⅞	+ ⅛
120	121	115	Brooklyn Union Gas..	120¼	120½	120¼	120¼	— ¾
2⅝	2⅞	100	Brunswick Co.....	2½	2½	2½	2½	.....
55½	56	505	Canada Southern	55⅜	55⅝	55½	55½	— ⅛
72½	73	300	Canadian Pacific	72½	72½	72⅜	72⅜	— ⅛
24⅞	24½	22,810	Chesapeake & Ohio....	23⅞	24½	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
9	9	150	Chicago & Alton.....	150	150	150	150	.....
96⅞	97	11,690	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	96¾	96⅞	96⅜	96⅞	+ ⅛
12⅜	12½	1,242	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	12¾	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
35¼	35⅝	788	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	35½	36	35¼	35¾	+ ⅛
102½	102¾	3,265	Chicago Gas	101¾	102¾	101¾	102⅝	+ ⅜
17⅝	17⅞	8,675	Chicago Great Western	17⅝	18	17⅝	17⅞	.....
30	33	100	Chi. Great W. pf., A..	31½	31½	31½	31½	.....
22¼	24	100	Chi. Great W. pf., B..	23	23	23	.....	.....
93⅜	93⅝	17,657	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	93⅝	94¼	93⅜	93¾	+ ¼
143	143⅜	250	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	143½	143½	143½	143½	.....
120¼	120⅜	1,790	Chicago & Northw....	120¼	120¾	119¾	120¼	+ ⅛
87⅜	87½	10,505	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	86½	88	87½	87⅝	+1⅛
59	61	600	Chi. & East. Ill.....	59	59	59	59	— ¼
34¼	34½	3,030	Co., Cc. C. & St. L....	34½	34¾	34	34⅝	— ¼
20	20¼	500	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	20¼	20⅜	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
5	5¼	500	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	4⅝	5¼	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
37	38	1,840	Consolidated Ice	36¾	38⅝	36¾	37	+ ⅛
81	86½	200	Consolidated Gas pf...	80	86½	86	86½	+ ½
188½	189	531	Consolidated Gas Co..	188	188⅝	188	188¼	+ ¼
118	118¾	102	Delaware & Hudson...	118½	118½	118½	118½	+ ¼
47⅜	47½	2,325	Denver & R. G. pf....	47¼	47⅝	47¼	47½	+1
17⅜	17¾	2,355	Erie	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
41¾	42	300	Erie 1st pf.....	41¼	41½	41¼	41⅝	+ ⅛
23⅞	23⅝	600	Erie 2d pf.....	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛
37	37¼	700	General Electric	37½	37½	37	37	— ¼
96	96¼	520	H. B. Claflin Co.....	95¾	96	95¾	96	+ ⅜
105¾	106	900	Illinois Central	106	106	105¾	106	.....
45	47	107	Illinois Steel Co.....	40	46	46	46	+ ⅛
10	10½	1,200	Iowa Central	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
41⅜	42	2,740	Laclede Gas	40	41⅝	40	41½	+1⅛
69¾	70	110	Lake Erie & West. pf.	69½	69½	69½	69½	—1
176	178	20	Lake Shore	178½	178½	178½	178½	.....
60⅝	60¾	7,370	Louisville & Nashville.	60¾	61⅝	60¼	60⅝	+ ⅜
105¼	105¾	440	Manhattan Con	104¾	106¼	105¼	105¼	+ ⅛
119	119¼	1,330	Metropolitan Traction.	120½	120½	119	119	—2
1¾	2	100	Mexican National ctfs.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
106½	107¾	400	Michigan Central	107¼	107¾	107¼	107¾	+ ¼
25¼	25⅜	820	Minn. & St. Louis.....	25	25¾	25	25½	+ ¾
87	88½	10	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf..	88	88	88	88	.....
57⅜	58	725	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	56	59	57⅜	57⅜	+ ⅛
14⅝	15	602	Mo., Kan. & Texas.....	15⅛	15⅛	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
35⅜	36	1,930	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf...	35⅝	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	+ ⅛
33¾	34	9,811	Missouri Pacific	33½	34⅛	33¼	33⅝	— ⅛
31	32	200	Mobile & Ohio.....	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	.....
167	170	82	Monr & Essex.....	167	170	167	170	.....
36⅝	36¾	1,840	National Lead Co....	37	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
105		100	National Lead Co. pf.	103½	106½	106½	106½	.....
104½	105¼	25	Nat. L. Co. pf., cx div.	103¾	105¾	103¾	105½	.....
22	22¼	100	National Linseed Oil..	22	22	22	22	— ¾
96	96½	900	New Jersey Central....	96	96¾	96¼	96¼	.....
108⅞	109	11,055	New York Central	108¼	109¼	108½	108⅞	+ ⅝
30⅜	31½	300	N. Y. Air Brake	31	31	30⅜	31	.....
38	39½	10	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	39½	39½	39½	39½	.....
17	17¼	110	N. Y., Sus. & Western.	17½	17½	17	17¼	.....
38½	38¾	1,200	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	38	39	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
13¼	14	1,100	Norfolk & Western....	13½	13½	13½	13⅝	+1⅛
37⅜	37½	351	Norfolk & West. pf....	37	37	37	37	+1⅛
5¼	5½	200	North American	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
17¾	17¾	1,140	Northern Pacific	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
49¾	49⅞	3,615	Northern Pacific pf...	49⅜	49⅝	49⅜	49⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	17⅝	5,037	Ontario & Western....	16¾	17⅜	16¾	17¼	+ ⅛
28	29	300	Or. R. & Nav.	28½	28¾	28½	28¾	+ ⅛
65½	66¼	400	Or. R. & Nav. pf.....	65¼	66	65	66	+ ⅛
33⅜	33¾	600	Pacific Mail	33¾	33¾	33⅜	33½	+ ⅛
2	3	200	Peo., Dec. & Evans...	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
7	8	100	Peoria & Eastern.....	7	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
20⅛	20¼	500	P., C., C. & St. L....	20⅛	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	— ⅝
56	59	120	P. C., C. & St. L. pf..	58½	58½	58½	58½	.....
5	7½	30	Pitts. & Western pf...	6	6	6	6	.....
174½	175	106	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	174½	174¾	174½	174¾	+ ¼
3	4	200	Quicksilver	3¾	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
11¾	12	100	Quicksilver pf.....	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
26⅛	26¾	4,645	Reading	26⅜	26¾	26¼	26¾	+ ⅛
54½	54⅝	5,710	Reading 1st pf.....	54¼	54½	53¾	54⅛	+ ⅛
32⅜	32⅝	900	Reading 2d pf.....	32¾	32¾	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅛
6⅜	6⅝	1,444	St. J. & G. I.....	7	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
47	48	312	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf..	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ⅝
7½	7¾	600	St. L. & San Fran.....	7¾	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
55	55½	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	54¾	55	54¾	55	— ⅛
21	21¼	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	.....
6⅜	6¾	105	St. Louis Southw.....	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	.....
82	83½	5	St. Paul & Duluth pf..	81½	81½	81½	81½	.....
68¼	68⅞	632	St. Paul & Omaha.....	67¾	68	67¾	68	+ ¼
19¾	20¼	660	Southern Pacific	20	20¼	19¾	20¼	+ ⅛
11	11¼	410	Southern Railway	11¼	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞	.....
34⅞	35	1,140	Southern Railway pf..	34⅝	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
7½	7⅝	150	Standard R. & T.....	7½	7½	7½	7½	.....
28⅝	29	1,545	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	28⅝	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
13¾	13⅞	1,020	Texas & Pacific	13¾	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
		435	Union Pacific	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	.....
17¼	17½	4,182	U. P., 1st ln. pd.....	17¼	17¾	17	17½	.....
5	5¼	710	U. P., Denver & Gulf..	5¼	5¼	5	5⅛	— ⅛
9⅜	9⅝	300	United States Leather.	9¼	9½	9⅛	9⅜	— ⅛
69¾	69¾	4,320	U. S. Leather pf.....	69¾	69¾	69¼	69⅜	+ ⅛
18	18¾	316	United States Rubber.	18	18	18	18	.....
8¼	8½	900	Wabash	8	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	19¾	1,070	Wabash pf.....	19	19¾	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅛
92½	92⅝	2,810	Western Union Tel....	92¼	92⅝	92¼	92⅜	+ ⅛
21	28	45	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	21	24	21	21	— ⅝
11¾	12	613	Wheeling & L. E. pf..	11½	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	— ⅛
Sales.....		210,225						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co Scrip	81	East Tenn Va & Ga con 5s	60⅜
100.....	80	1,000.....	110½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		Ft Worth & D C 1st	
1,000.....	83	5,000.....	67½
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s		Gen Elec. 6s deb 5s	
58,000.....	87⅝	5,000.....	100
3,000.....	87½	Green Bay & W deb B	
10,000.....	87⅝	5,000.....	6
Adjustment 4s		5,000.....	6
25,000.....	57¼	7,000.....	6¼
5,000.....	57⅜	Oregon Short line 1st con 5s	6½
35,000.....	57¼	5,000.....	6¾
10,000.....	57⅜	5,000.....	7
35,000.....	57	10,000.....	92⅝
5,000.....	57¼	Or S L inc B when issued	
5,000.....	57¼	10,000.....	38
8,000ur.....	57¼	Peoples G & C Chic 1st con 6s	
15,000.....	57¼	1,000.....	115½
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s		Peo Dec & Ev 1st	
8,000.....	113⅛	3,000.....	101¼
Bklyn W & W Co 5s		Peo Dec & Ev 2d Trust Co certs	
10,000.....	99¼	3,000.....	16
Buff R & P G M 5s		Peo & Eastern 1st	
3,000.....	102	5,000.....	81
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		Peo & Eastern inc	
25,000.....	94½	20,000.....	112½
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc		24,000.....	21
1,000.....	13¼	Reading Co gen 4s	
2,000.....	13⅝	47,000.....	85
Cent of N J gen 5s		9,000.....	93½
1,000.....	113½	Rio Grande Western 1st	
Ches & O Gen 4½s		3,000@20F.....	70½
45,000.....	83⅞	25,000.....	70½
2,000b3.....	83¾	1,000.....	70⅜
41,000.....	83¾	Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s	
80,000.....	83⅝	1,000.....	101¾
5,000.....	84	Lake Erie & W 2d 5s	66¾
Chi Bur & N 5s		10,000.....	67
1,000.....	103¼	St L & Iron Mount Ark Br ext 5s	
1,000.....	103⅝	1,000.....	102
Chi Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s		Lehigh V of N Y 1st 1,000.....	107
2,000.....	94¼	Lehigh V W B con, assented	100½
Chic & Ind Coal 1st		1,000.....	105
1,000.....	100⅜	Manhattan Ry con 4s	
Chic & Northwestern 50-Year Deb 5s		1,000.....	96⅞
17,000.....	115	Mil & St Paul, Chi & Mo Riv 5s	
Chic & Northwestern 25-Year Deb 5s		2,000.....	111¼
5,000.....	110	Chi & Pac W 5s	115¾
Chi, R I & P ext 5s		20,000.....	115¾
10,000.....	106	Southern Minn Div	
3,000.....	105⅞	1,000.....	118
20,000.....	105¾	M & St Paul 7 3-10	
Chi Term Trans, Trust Co ctfs prop		1,000.....	138¾
5,000.....	45¾	Mil & St P G M 4s Series A	
45,000.....	45¼	3,000@20F.....	102⅜
6,000.....	45⅜	32,000.....	102⅜
10,000b3.....	45¼	11,000.....	103
5,000.....	45¼	22,000.....	102⅜
Colorado Mid 1st Trust Co certs		Mo K & Tex 1st 4s	
5,000.....	63¼	5,000.....	86
5,000.....	64	1,000.....	86⅛
5,000.....	63¾	7,000.....	86
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certs, 1st Installment paid		Mo Kan & Tex 2d	
2,000.....	10½	1,000.....	63
5,000.....	11	3,000.....	62¾
18,000@20f.....	11¼	1,000.....	62½
2,000.....	11½	500.....	63
10,000.....	11⅝	Mo Pac 1st cons	
Col & Greenville 1st		8,000.....	93
5,000.....	115½	11,000@20F.....	93
Col H V & Tol 5s J P M & Co certs		Mo Pac 1st Col 5s	
3,000.....	74¼	2,000.....	93
5,000.....	74	Mo Pac 1st 5s funding 4s	
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s		25,000.....	70
3,000.....	102	Nash, C & St L 1st	
Dal & Waco 1st 5s		1,000.....	130
1,000@20F.....	82	N Y Cent 1st Coup	
Den & R G Imp 5s		39,000.....	117⅞
2,000@20f.....	86	N Y Cent 1st Reg	
10,000.....	86	7,000.....	117⅞
10,000.....	85½	N Y Cent Deb 5s	
Ella L & B Sandy 5s		9,000b3.....	111¼
1,000.....	102	N Y Ontario & W Refunding 4s	
Erie 4s prior bonds		1,000.....	98
2,000.....	92⅜	5,000@20F.....	98
Erie Gen Lien 3-4s		N Y Sus & W 2d	
2,000.....	71½	20,000.....	83½
Gal, Har & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s		Northern Ohio 1st 1,000.....	100½
8,000.....	91¼	Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
5,000.....	91½	249,000.....	59¼
		1,000.....	59⅝
		Nor ac Ry pr lien 4s	
		30,000.....	91⅝
		6000.....	91¼
		500@8	91½
		3,000.....	91⅝
		Northern Ry of Cal 5s	
		12,000.....	90
		Oregon Short Line inc A 5s	
		5,000.....	60⅜
		15,000.....	60⅝
		Oregon Trans Co con 5s, Trust Co certs, 1st Installment paid	
		35,000.....	35½
		10,000.....	36
		10,000.....	35¾
		20,000.....	36¼
		Oregon Short line 1st con 5s	
		5,000.....	37
		10,000.....	92⅝
		Or S L inc B when issued	
		10,000.....	38
		Peoples G & C Chic 1st con 6s	
		1,000.....	115½
		Peo Dec & Ev 1st	
		3,000.....	101¼
		Peo Dec & Ev 2d Trust Co certs	
		3,000.....	16
		Peo & Eastern 1st	
		5,000.....	81
		Peo & Eastern inc	
		20,000.....	20¾
		24,000.....	21
		Reading Co gen 4s	
		47,000.....	85
		9,000.....	84⅞
		Rio Grande Western 1st	
		3,000@20F.....	70½
		25,000.....	70½
		1,000.....	70⅜
		St J & G I 2-3-4s	
		1,000.....	69¾
		10,000.....	67
		St L & Iron Mount Ark Br ext 5s	
		1,000.....	107
		St L & Iron M gen 5s	
		1,000.....	86⅝
		1,000.....	86¾
		St L & S F gen 6s	
		10,000.....	115½
		5,000@20F.....	115½
		St P M & M con 6s, reduced to 4½s	
		6,000.....	106⅞
		San An & Ar P 4s	
		10,000.....	62
		So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
		10,000.....	94
		So Pac of Cal 5s, Consolidated	
		10,000.....	92
		So Pac N Mex 1st	
		11,000.....	106¾
		Southern Ry 1st 5s	
		3,000.....	93¾
		1,000.....	93⅝
		Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
		1,000.....	95¾
		Tex & Pac 2d inc	
		45,000.....	31½
		Union Pac 1st 'sub, Trust Co certs ex matured coups	
		40,000.....	111½
		Un Pac Ext S F 8s Trust Co certs	
		18,000.....	109¾
		U P, Denv & Gulf 1st	
		5,000.....	45⅞
		7,000.....	45¼
		5,000.....	44½
		Wabash 1st 5s	
		4,000.....	106⅝
		1,000.....	106½
		Wabash 2d Mge 5s	
		5,000.....	75½
		West Chi St con 5s	
		8,000.....	101⅞
		12,000.....	102
		5,000.....	102⅛
		West Shore gtd 4s	
		1,000.....	108¾
		Registered	
		2,000.....	107½
		2,000.....	107⅝
		W N Y & Penn inc	
		3,000.....	113
		Wiscon Cen Co 1st Trust Co certs	
		20,000.....	37
		10,000.....	36½
		Total sales.....	$2,106,000.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CROWLEY, MARY ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN CROWLEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 71 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1897. SETH E. JOHNSON, Executor. BROWNELL & PATTERSON, Attorneys for Executor, 71 Wall Street, New York. mh18-law6mF

BAAB, GEORGE J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE J. BAAB, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at No. 164 East Eighty-third Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of September, 1897, next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of February, 1897. MARY M. BAAB, Executrix. THEALL & REAM, Attorneys for Executrix, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, New York City. f26-law6mF

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1801	97½	..
4s, r., 1907	112½	112¾
4s, c., 1907	112¾	112⅝
4s, r., 1925	125¼	125⅜
4s, c., 1925	125¼	125⅜
5s, r., 1904	113⅜	113⅝
5s, c., 1904	113⅜	113⅝
Currency 6s, 1898	102	..
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	102½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1900	102½	..
Adams Express	153	156
Alb. & Sus	175	..
Alton & T. H.	58	61
Am. Coal	121	125
Am. T. & C.	91	94
Am. Tobacco pf.	112	114
Ann Arbor	12½	14
Ann Arbor pf.	35½	36½
B. & O. S.W. pf., n.	6	6½
Boston A. L. pf.	105	107
B. W. & W. pf. A.	70	90
Buff., R. & P.	22	30
Buff., R. & P. pf.	25	62
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	..
Capital Traction	56	58
Central Pacific	13	13⅜
Chi. & Alton pf.	168	..
C. & E. Ill pf.	99	100½
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	..
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	..
C. C. & I Dev.	1	1⅜
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	3	5
C. & H. Coal, all in. pd.	6¼	6⅜
C., H. V. & T. pf.	15	25
Com. Cable	175	..
Consol. Coal	38	..
Del., L. & W.	161⅝	162½
Den. & Rio G.	12½	13¼
D. M. & Ft. D.	11½	13
D., M. & Ft. D. pf.	65	..
Dul., S. S. & At.	3½	4¼
D. S. S. & A. pf.	8	9½
Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	123	125
E. E. I. of B'klyn.	115	117
Erie Tel. & Tel.	66½	..
Ev. & T. H.	28	30
Ev. & T. H. pf.	42	45
Flint & P. M.	12	13½
F. & P. M. pf.	35	..
Great North. pf.	128	132
G. B. & W.	38	40
H.B.Claflin 1st pf.	94	..
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	93	..
Homestake	35	37
Ill. Cent. 1 l.	96	97
Iowa Cent. pf.	34¾	35½
Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	40	..
Joliet & Chi.	156	..
Kan. & Mich.	8½	9½
Keok. & D. M.	4	4¾
K. & D. M. pf.	16	18
Keokuk & West.	33	38
King. & Pem.	1	4
Laclede Gas pf.	91	94
L. E. & W.	16	18¾
Long Island	42	45
L., E. & St. L. pf.	1	..
Mah. Coal R.	128	..
Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	115
Md Coal pf.	45	60
Mexican Central	5¼	5½
Minn Iron	57	59
Nat Starch	8	9¾
Nat. St. 1st pf.	69¼	80
Nat. St. 2d pf.	30	34
New Cent. C.	5¼	8
N Y. & E R. Gas	80	90
N Y& E R Gas.pf.	117½	120
N. Y. & N. H.	177	179
N Y., C. & St. L.	14⅜	15
N Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	75	80
Norfolk So.	65	72
Northwest Tel.	110	..
Ont. Mining	4	6
Oregon S Lr.	21¾	22¼
Penn. Coal	330	365
Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	170	..
Rens. & Saratoga.	182½	186
Rio Grande W.	20	24
Rio Grande W. pf.	20	24
St. L. W. & C.	119	..
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	15	16
St. L. S. W. pf.	13¼	13¾
St. P. & Duluth.	..	20
St. P., Minn. & M.	122	125
St. P. & O. pf.	143	145
Sil. bull certfs.	51½	52
Sixth Avenue	190	194
Standard Gas.	131	132½
Standard Gas pf.	144	148
Third Avenue	152	155
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	..	25
Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	70
Union Ferry	67⅜	68¼
U. S. Express	45	48
U. S. Rubber pf.	67	69
Wells-Fargo Ex.	108	111
West. Union Beef.	8⅞	9
West. Chi. St.	110½	112½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Sp. Mfg.	14½	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜
9,100	Am. Sug. Refs.	148¼	149⅜	147⅞	148⅝
120	Am. Tobacco	91⅝	91⅝	91	91
140	A., T. & S. F.	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅜
900	A., T. & S. F. pf.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜
100	Brook. R. T.	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅜
320	Bay State Gas	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛
530	Chicago Gas	101⅜	102⅜	101⅜	102¼
5,430	C., R. I. & Pac.	86⅞	87⅞	86⅜	87½
8,360	C., B. & Q.	96⅞	97	96⅜	97
10,650	C., Mil. & St. P.	93⅞	94⅛	93½	94
10	Central of N. J.	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
200	Chi. G. West.	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝
20	Chi. & N. W.	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜
350	Ches. & Ohio	24½	24⅝	24½	24⅝
190	Gen. Electric	37⅞	37⅞	37	37⅛
3,190	Louis. & Nash.	60⅜	61⅛	60⅜	60½
50	Manhattan	105½	105½	105⅜	105⅜
2,940	Mo. Pacific	33⅝	33⅝	33⅜	33½
100	Mo., K. & T. pf.	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
100	Nat. Lead	37	37	37	37
420	N. Y. Central	109⅜	109⅝	108⅞	108⅞
20	N. Y., O. & W.	17½	17½	17¼	17¼
10	North American	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
10	Nor. Pacific	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
200	Nor. Pac. pf.	49⅜	49⅜	49¼	49⅜
70	N. Y., L. E. & W.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
1,520	Reading	26⅞	26⅞	26½	26⅝
30	Southern pf.	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
40	Tenn. C. & I.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜
1,290	Union Pacific	17⅝	17⅝	17	17¼
180	U. S. Leather pf.	69⅞	69⅞	69¼	69½
150	Wabash pf.	19¼	19¼	19⅜	19½
270	West. Union	92⅜	92⅜	92⅛	92⅜
47,010					

BONDS.

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low.

ISELIN OFFENDS ASSESSORS

They Say They Met on His Request and that He Went on a Yachting Trip.

HIS EVIDENCE INSUFFICIENT

Decide that He Must Pay His Personal Assessment—At Work in Greenville—Long Island Railroad's Attorney Kept Busy.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Aug. 26.—The Board of Assessors held a special meeting to-day to hear the protest made by C. Oliver Iselin against the increase of his assessment. Mr. Iselin did not appear, but he sent instead a letter, dated Marblehead, Mass., in which he said that it would be impossible for him to appear to-day, but that his attorney would be present to act for him, and he inclosed a sworn statement to the effect that his debts amounted to more than $50,000, thus offsetting his personal assessment, which was set down at that figure.

The board would not accept the statement, on the ground that Mr. Iselin had not produced evidence that he really owed more than that amount, and it was decided that the personal assessment must stand. The board also refused to hear John A. Van Zelm, who appeared as attorney for Mr. Iselin, on the ground that they had no authority to hear protests from other persons than the owner of the property assessed.

The board sat until 9 o'clock, waiting for Mr. Iselin to appear, and then the books were ordered closed and turned over to the Board of Supervisors that they may make the tax rate.

Mr. Iselin was assessed $165,000 on his real estate and $50,000 on his personal property, and he protested on the ground that his assessment was disproportioned to that of his neighbors. Chairman Tilford of the Board of Assessors said that the tax rate this year will be about $4 on each thousand, and at this rate the Iselin assessment will be about $880. The Board of Assessors are indignant over the treatment which they have received at Mr. Iselin's hands. They have requested them to meet to-day to hear his protest, and when they did so they found that he was off on a yachting cruise and that he offered no excuse for his absence.

Columbus O'Donnell Iselin Protests.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Columbus O'Donnell Iselin has entered protest with the New Rochelle Assessors against being taxed on $80,000 personal valuation. He wishes the exemption of stricken out on the ground that he is a non-resident. No action has as yet been taken.

SITTING IN GREENVILLE.

Complaints Were Few and Requests for Reductions Moderate.

GREENVILLE N. Y., Aug. 26.—The Greenburg Town Assessors took a long flight from the Hudson River to this hamlet, near the New York and Harlem Railroad, to-day to hear grievances from the residents of the town.

Catharine K. Veile asked to have her assessment of $5,500 reduced to $4,500, and to have her personal assessment stricken off, as she had no taxable personal estate.

Henry S. Seeley asked to have his personal assessment of $500 stricken off, denying he had any personal property clear of indebtedness. Alonzo J. Hart also asked to have his personal assessment of $5,000 canceled, for the same reason.

Nicholas B. Hunter wanted his real estate assessment of $16,000 reduced to $8,000, and his personal assessment of $5,000 reduced to $3,200.

William H. Johnson desired the board to reduce his real estate assessment from $25,000 to $12,000, and to take off his $5,000 personal assessment, as his indebtedness was more than that.

Lemuel M. Hart was assessed for $12,000, and asked to have it reduced to $8,000, which, he said, was more than the value, and to reduce his personal assessment of $25,000 to $18,758.

Charles H. Whitney asked to have his personal assessment of $5,000 canceled.

Carl Frank asked to have his real estate assessment of $4,000 reduced to $3,000, and his personal assessment taken off, as he did not possess any personal property over his debts.

S. Baynard Fish, who was assessed for fifty-four acres, swore he only had thirty and one-half, and he asked for a proportionate reduction.

E. Frank Hart wanted his real estate assessment of $4,500 reduced to $2,000, and his $7,000 personal assessment taken off.

Jacob C. Horton swore he had no personal property, and asked to have his name taken from the rolls.

George O. Tompkins asked the board to cut his real estate assessment in half, and swore off his personal property.

The board then adjourned to meet next Monday in Tarrytown.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Assessors in Queens and Suffolk Counties Disagree on Values.

Lawyer W. J. Kelly, the counsel of the Long Island Railroad, is kept busy traveling to different towns in Queens and Suffolk Counties endeavoring to have assessments on the railroad property reduced. They vary from $100,000 to $300,000, and the lawyer claims that all the property of the company is worth what the Assessors in half of the towns have claimed.

The tracks in Suffolk County have been assessed at $20,000 a mile. Lawyer Kelly has succeeded in getting a reduction of $5,000 in some towns, while in Easthampton he was more fortunate and secured a reduction to $9,000 per mile.

Mayor Approved the Tax Rate.

Mayor Strong signed the Aldermanic resolution approving of a tax rate of $2.10 at eight minutes past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Supposed to be A. W. Lockhardt.

When the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad train, which left the Pennsylvania Railroad station, Jersey City, at 5:10 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was passing through the Marion district a man was seen to rush to the platform and jump off. He struck on his head and was taken up unconscious. His skull was fractured and he died on his way to the City Hospital. He had a satchel in his hand when he jumped, and it contained $48 in money and papers which indicated that he was A. W. Lockhardt of 503 Main Street, Johnstown, Pa., and that he was engaged in the jewelry business. It is supposed that he boarded the wrong train, and that when he learned his mistake he jumped off.

Sarsaparilla Free of Duty.

President Sharretts of the Board of General Appraisers handed down a decision yesterday overruling the Collector of Customs at Providence, R. I., and admitting sarsaparilla free of duty. The decision was on the protest of J. M. Keane, who imported a quantity of bottled sarsaparilla on the steamer Ottomani. The Collector at Providence assessed duty at 40 per cent. advalorem on the glass bottles and 20 per cent. ad valorem on the sarsaparilla, which he classified as "an unenumerated manufactured article." The importer maintained that the bottles and contents should be admitted free of duty. He was sustained by the Board of General Appraisers so far as the sarsaparilla was concerned, but the Collector was upheld with regard to the bottles.

Liquor Dealers' Protective League.

The thirteenth annual convention of the Liquor Dealers' Protective League of New Jersey will be held at Jersey City next Thursday. It is expected that 500 delegates will attend. The Executive Committee will meet Wednesday afternoon. One of the important matters to be discussed is Sunday closing. It is understood that a plan will be formulated to secure the passage of a law by the Legislature submitting the question to a vote by the people.

Cruiser Montgomery Returns.

The United States cruiser Montgomery, which has been engaged in patrol duty on the Florida coast, arrived here yesterday from Pensacola, and came to anchor off Tompkinsville, S. I.

BOOTBLACK VS. PATROLMAN.

They Differ Materially on the Former's Right to Follow His Calling on the Sidewalk.

War is imminent between the Italian bootblack in the Commercial Buildings, on Broadway, between Waverley and Washington Places, and the guardian of the peace who patrols that beat, otherwise William Fitzpatrick, of the Mercer Street Station. Joe Cherula, the party of the first part, is yet an infant, in the eyes of the law, but looks forward to being a citizen, and is meanwhile a stanch advocate of his own rights. Yesterday afternoon he was industriously shining the shoes of a customer on the grating in front of the walls, but within the stoop line, and using his shoe box, as he does not own a stand. Patrolman Fitzpatrick aproached and spoke to him in this wise:

"Say, you'll have to quit that, or I'll have to run you in, see?"

"What for will you run me in?" demanded Joe, suspending operations with discretion, but asserting his rights with valor. "If y' wanter arres' me, come along. I'm ready. I got a right t' shine here from de boss o' de building, insida de stoop line."

The patrolman retorted that he would arrest him if he caught him at it again, and retired. When Joe was asked whether the customer had paid him, he replied: "Sure; I shined after he went away. I got some friends at de McKinley Club on de Bowery, and I told 'em about dat cop." The McKinley Club is an organization for the protection of bootblacks, but none but citizens may join. "Dey tell me to let 'm arres' me," said Joe, "den take de name in 'is hat an' run quick away to de club, and dey'll fix de cop for me."

The patrolman, when asked for an explanation of his action, said that Cherula would have to get a permit if he wanted to black boots on the grating in peace. "It's fer inside the stoop line them permits is issued," said he, "and now the law is bein' enforced, everybody wid a stand must have a permit."

"Well, do you call a little shoe box like that a stand?" he was asked.

"Sure," was the answer. "If it wasn't a stand, how could a man put his foot on it to have it blacked?"

A few minutes later Joe was seen to be unflinchingly at work within "de stoop line." There are no indications that either side will show the white feather, and the influence of the McKinley Club may soon be felt in the case.

BROUGHT BACK A LEGACY.

Mrs. Miller of Guttenberg Gave Her Husband a Surprise.

Mrs. Christina Miller of Eighth Street, Guttenberg, gave her husband, Conrad Miller, a pleasant surprise on Wednesday night. Three months ago she told her husband she would like to go to Germany to visit her relatives, whom she had not seen for years. Mr. Miller demurred at first because of the expense, and because he did not wish to have the care of the house and children on his hands so long, but he finally consented.

Mrs. Miller returned by the Normannia on Tuesday. Then she invited all her neighbors to a party on Wednesday night. While the guests were at supper Mrs. Miller told them that she had been to Germany to collect a legacy that had been left her by an uncle. At the conclusion of her little speech she handed her husband $7,500 and ordered him to put it in the bank. That was the first he had heard of the legacy. He told his wife that as she had managed the business so cleverly he would trust her to carry the money to the bank and deposit it to their joint credit.

NEW STERILIZED MILK DEPOT.

Nathan Straus Opens It, as He Fears Another Heated Term.

Nathan Straus opened a sterilized milk distributing depot yesterday morning at the foot of East Third Street on leasehold property adjoining the new recreation pier.

Almost at the same time the Dock Commissioners at their meeting received an application from Thomas H. Joyce, asking permission to sublet to the Siegel-Cooper Company the privilege of selling sterilized, raw, and other milk on the recreation pier, and added that the Siegel-Cooper Company agreed to furnish the same quality of milk and distribute it at the same terms and in the same manner as was formerly done by Mr. Straus at the old pier.

After discussion the permission asked for was granted, on motion of Commissioner Ehrenfeld.

Mr. Straus said yesterday that it would take a long time—fully two months—to get the machinery to prepare the sterilized barley, and lime milk which he has been supplying to the poor for years.

These different kinds of milk are prepared by Mr. Straus at 151 Avenue C, where two floors are taken up with the plant. Mr. Straus said he had opened the depot in Third Street because he feared that the chances for a heated term dangerous to infant life were not yet over for the season, though the city has been fortunate in this regard thus far.

On the recreation pier the agent of the stands said that the sale of milk has been very satisfactory, and that Mr. Joyce has been buying his sterilized milk.

A NOTED BOAT BUILDER DEAD.

Heart Disease Carries Off Christian J. Thoms of the Old Ninth Ward.

In the death of Christian Jacob Thoms, who died suddenly yesterday morning at his home, 163 Charles Street, of heart disease, the old Ninth Ward lost a long-familiar figure and the city one of its most noted builders of small boats.

Mr. Thoms was born in Leonard Street Nov. 8, 1824, and received his education in the public schools. He early developed a taste for the river and river craft, and no boy could whittle out a boat to excel those he made. At the age of fifteen he entered the employment of a famous builder of small boats named Ingersoll, and from him learned his trade thoroughly.

In 1849 he set up for himself in a shop where the Babbitt soap works now are. He moved a number of times, but never from the old Ninth. His shop at the time of his death was at 412 West Street. He built every kind of small boat from a yacht to a racing shell. His boats were in great demand by yachtsmen, among the yachts having them being the Lasaka, Ariel, Grayling, Navahoe, Montauk, Reverie, and Amorita.

Mr. Thoms was a member of the old Gulicks Boat Club, at the foot of Christopher Street, and was once Vice President of the Empire City Regatta Association. He received a number of honorary medals for his boats, one being presented by the American Institute in 1856. He was the oldest Past Master of Albion Lodge, No. 26, F. and A. M.

He leaves a wife and seven children, five boys and two girls. Funeral services will be held at the house Saturday evening, and the burial will be at Greenwood Sunday morning.

A NEW RECREATION PIER.

It Will Be Built at the Foot of West Fiftieth Street.

The Dock Commissioners at their meeting yesterday examined plans submitted by Edward H. Kendall, architect, for the recreation pier to be built at the foot of West Fiftieth Street. These plans are for a building more elaborate than the piers finished and building, and Mr. Kendall explained how, with modification, they could be made to provide for a Winter garden. His scheme was to inclose the pier with glass in Winter, and further embellishment could be made with exotic plants.

Commissioners O'Brien and Binstein, who were present, were very favorably impressed with the suggestion, President O'Brien remarking that the city now paid for the storage of such plants in Winter. Piers constructed on the new plan, he said, would make excellent storage for them, while as Winter gardens the piers would be in fact recreation piers the year around, and not, as now, only in Summer.

The Commissioners instructed the architect to prepare tentative plans for this feature of the Fiftieth Street pier, while the plans for the pier itself were approved.

Plans for the recreation pier at the foot of Christopher Street were received and referred to Chief Engineer George S. Greene, Jr.

The board also instructed the engineer to tear down a shanty at Seventy-ninth Street and Twelfth Avenue on the department's property, occupied for many years by a squatter. The squatter is Mrs. Murphy, who dispenses drinks of various character and is said to have amassed a competence. She has heretofore refused to move when ordered, basing her claim of right to remain on the fact that former boards have not disturbed her.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Details of Yesterday's Dealings by Private Contract and in the Auction Room.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Mrs. Alice S. C. Montgomery to a client of Morris & Steele, the four-story American basement dwelling 317 West Seventy-fourth Street, 27.6 by 60 by 71.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Charles Hadley to A. B. Ansbacher the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 15 West Seventy-fifth Street, 22 by 66 by 102.2.

Henry G. Cassidy has sold for Mrs. E. F. Weed the three-story brownstone-front dwelling, 305 East Thirtieth Street, 20 by 91.

Ascough & Day have sold for Horace K. Ascough a plot on the east side of Webster Avenue, north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 32 by 126, and also a plot at the rear of this, fronting on the west side of Vanderbilt Avenue, 76 by 128.

Whitehouse & Porter have leased for Gen. Horace Porter his residence at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Fortieth Street to E. W. Gibbs. The same firm has also leased 13 East Forty-fifth Street and 28 East Thirty-ninth Street.

Plans are being prepared for an eight-story store and loft building to be erected for the estate of Martha Waller, at 31 and 33 West Fifteenth Street, on a plot 75 by 103.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, L. J. Phillips & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Henry Steers, for $16,000, the two-story frame buildings, lumber yard, &c., 22 and 24 Mangin Street, 50 by 100.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to Caroline Dohm, for $8,500, the five-story brick tenement 335 East Forty-ninth Street, 18.9 by 100.5.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Elliott Sandford, referee, 203 and 205 West Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 84.2 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 52.7 by 145 by 29.10 by 140.3, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $9,195; subject to other mortgages for $48,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 662 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, south side, 91 feet east of Willis Avenue, 17.4 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,844.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, 243 Seventh Avenue and 162 West Twenty-fourth Street, being at the southeast corner of the streets named, runs east 80 by south 39.6 by west 20 by north 19.9 by west 60 to Seventh Avenue by north 19.1, two four-story brick tenements, with stores, on the avenue; 368 West Fifty-seventh Street, southeast corner of Ninth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; 427 and 429 West Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 375 feet west of Ninth Avenue 50 by 100.5 by 50.5 by 132.2, two five-story stone-front tenements, with stores, and two two-story brick stables at rear; 451 Sixth Avenue, west side, 23.5 feet north of Twenty-seventh Street, 20 by 60, four-story stone-front tenement, with stores; 822 Sixth Avenue, east side, 90 feet south of Forty-seventh Street, runs east 98 by south 10.5 by west 7.10 by south 9.7 by west 90.2 to Sixth Avenue by north 20, four-story stone-front tenement, with stores; Gerard Avenue, northwest corner of James Street, 100 by 102, vacant; Gerard Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of James Street, 100 by 125, vacant. Due on judgment, $18,616.

By John M. Thompson & Co., foreclosure sale, Robert Townsend, referee, 109 and 111 West One Hundred and Thirty-second street, 168.9 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 37.6 by 100.11, two-story stone-front flats. Due on judgment, $2,947; subject to other mortgages for $35,000.

By Richard V. Hartnett & Co., mechanics' lien, foreclosure sale, William H. Blain, referee, 163 Hester Street, north side, 50.8 feet east of Eldridge Street, runs north 100 by east 73 by north 50 by west 36.2 by north 50 by west 36.10, five-story brick double tenement, with four four-story brick tenements in rear of 99 to 103. Due on judgment, $580.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 198 West Broadway, for a six-story brick office building and warehouse, 25 by 90; Hopkins estate of 73 West Ninety-second Street, owner; H. Gilvarry of 1 Broadway, architect; cost, $30,000.

Waverley Place, southeast corner of Christopher Street, for a six-story brick business building, 40 by 65; John Kirby of 53 West Twenty-fourth Street, owner; F. C. Zabel of 53 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $50,000.

One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 95 feet east of Manhattan Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 25 by 77 and 24.10 by 77; Emily L. Felt of 218 West Forty-eighth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $60,600.

Webster Avenue, west side, opposite One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, for a four-story brick flat, with store, 21.10 by 64.10; Thomas Morris of 832 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, owner; E. R. Will of 1,302 Fulton Avenue, architect.

Alterations.

No. 508 Sixth Avenue, to a three-story brick shop and dwelling; Eugene C. Pechim of 508 Sixth Ave., L. I., owner; H. Gilvarry of 1 Broadway, architect; cost, $300.

Nos. 520 and 522 Pearl Street, to two four-story brick tenements, with stores; J. V. Halk of 518 Pearl Street, owner; H. Gilvarry, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 317 West Sixteenth Street, to a five-story brick flat; James O'Donnell of 323 West Fifteenth Street, owner; A. C. Rockwell of 576 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 406 to 412 Broome Street, 183 to 189 Elm Street, and 2 to 6 Marion Street, to a six and a seven story brick factory; Browning, King & Co., owners; Brite & Bacon of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $50,000.

No. 40 East Ninth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and factory; Adolph Weinhandler, premises, owner; Bernstein & Stone of 145 Centre Street, architects; cost, $500.

No. 1,038 Lexington Avenue, to a three-story-and-basement brick dwelling with store; Bernard J. Decking of 468 Central Park West, owner and architect; cost, $1,000.

Mangin Street, southwest corner of Rivington Street, to a four-story brick stable and workshop; William Gay of 130 Stockton Street, Brooklyn, owner; Charles Rentz of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 335 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; L. Granite of 340 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $1,000.

Franklin Avenue, east side, 150 feet north of Tremont Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; James Bracken of 557 West Thirty-seventh Street, owner; Kerby & Co., architects; cost, $500.

Crotona Avenue, east side, 95 feet south of Columbus Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, with store; Charles Lembach, owner; William Graul of 3,160 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Union Avenue, west side, 120 feet north of Dawson Street, to a two-story-and-basement brick dwelling; Charles A. Mapes of 717 Union Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $150.

No. 449 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Hannah Lee, owner; H. Schumann of 497 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $600.

STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT MATTERS.

ASSESSMENTS COMPLETED [Offices of the Commissioners are at 90 and 92 West Broadway] — Wadsworth Avenue from King's Bridge Road near One Hundred and Seventy-third Street to Eleventh Avenue—Hearings for objections for ten days after Oct. 4; report to be made to the Supreme Court in Special Term, Part III., Oct. 25. East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street from Union to Prospect Avenue—Hearings for ten days after Sept. 16; report to be made to the Supreme Court Oct. 11. Sheridan Avenue—Hearings for ten days after Sept. 11; report to be made to the Supreme Court Oct. 18. East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street from Summit Avenue to Anderson Avenue—Hearings for ten days after Sept. 11; report to be made to the Supreme Court Oct. 11. Charlotte Street from Jennings Street to Crotona Park—Hearings for ten days after Sept. 18; report to be made to the Supreme Court Oct. 18. Date Street from the Port Morris Branch of the Harlem Railroad to the Southern Boulevard—Hearings for ten days after Sept. 11; report to be made to the Supreme Court Oct. 7. Hyatt Street from Mount Vernon Avenue to the northern boundary of the city—Hearings for ten days after Sept. 11; report to be made to the Supreme Court Oct. 7. Holly Street from Mount Vernon Avenue to the northern boundary of the city—Hearings for ten days after Sept. 4; report to be made to the Supreme Court Oct. 7. Depot Place from Sedgwick Avenue to the bulkhead line of the Harlem River—Hearings for ten days after Sept. 18; report to be made to the Supreme Court Oct. 18. Katonah Avenue from East Chester Avenue to Mount Vernon Avenue—Hearings for ten days after Sept. 20; report to be made to the Supreme Court Oct. 18. Fort Street from Westchester Avenue to Freeman Street—Hearings for ten days after Sept. 20; report to be made to the Supreme Court Oct. 18.

NOTICE OF HEARINGS—Spuyten Duyvil Road from the Suyten Duyvil Parkway to the junction of Riverdale Avenue and West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Sept. 15.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

BEACH ST, 34, and 39 North Moore St, 27 x175; Susan E. White to Mary A. Fitzgerald $1

BOONE ST, e s, 250 ft s of 173d St, 50x 72.5x51.6x59.9; Emil S. Levi and wife to M. J. Leahy 100

BROADWAY, n e corner of 36th St, 105.9x 197.2 to 6th Av x98.9x159.4; Elmer B. Yale and wife to Edward H. Van Ingen..

DAWSON ST, s s, 91.10 ft e of Prospect Av, 91.10x16.3x108.9x92.2x126.3; Simon Danzig and others to James Meehan and another 18,000

MAIN ST, Lot 16, map of heirs of Elizabeth Pell, 108.3x100x106.6x100; Martin J. Keogh and wife to Charles H. Walther..

MANHATTAN AV, e s, 81.10 ft n of 101st St, 19.1x100; Byrdie M. Spencer to M. H. Partridge 1

MORNINGSIDE AV, East, n e corner of 117th St, 25x100; Joseph E. Senior to Christian F. Tietjen 100

PERRY ST, s s, Lot 84, map of lands of William W. Gilbert; Valentine Hammann to Maria Maher..... 10,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 150th St, 51.1x36.9x48.10x50x89.11x75.11; Mary A. McCormick to W. Irving Lyon 1

TEASDALE PLACE, n s, 649.9 ft w of Trinity Av, 0.3x100; Max Goldner to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company..

TEASDALE PLACE, n s, 574.9 ft w of Trinity Av, 75x100; Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company to Max Goldner.

TINTON AV, w s, 74.9 ft s of Home St, 19x90; John W. Decker to Philipp Kronenberger 100

UNION AV, e s, 192.3 ft s of 156th St, 18.9 x93.2x18.9x83.4; William F. Smith and others to William M. Godwin 7,000

2D AV, n e corner of 103d St, 25.5x74.7; Jacob Schlosser and wife to Elizabeth McLaughlin 26,000

4TH AV, w s, 40 ft n of 78th St, 14.2x 75; Gurdon G. Brinckerhoff to Joanna Wyckoff Woolley 1

7TH AV, w s, 25 ft n of 132d St, 24.10x 100; Joseph K. E. Poynton to George W. Eagers 100

7TH ST, s s, w ½ of Lot 212, map of Village of William's Bridge, 50x114; Catharine Hill to Jacob Lendemann..... 1

7TH ST, s s, w ½ of Lot 212, map of Village of William's Bridge, 50x114; George W. Heatley and wife to Catharine Hill..

7TH ST, s s, w ½ of Lot 212, map of Village of William's Bridge, 50x114; Frederick C. Decker and wife to George W. Heatley 1

10TH AV, 11th Av, 14th, and 15th Sts, with bulkheads, &c.; Winthrop A. Chanler and wife to Alida B. Chanler Emmet, 1-56 part 14,286

13TH ST, n s, 219 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 103.3; Jacob Manneschmidt and wife to Frances Marx 1

27TH ST, 321, n s, 229.2 ft w of 8th Av, 20.10x98.9; Bernard Goodwin and wife to Mary A. McCarthy 1

29TH ST, 5, 7, and 9 West, 74.6x98.9; Edward H. Van Ingen and wife to Elmer B. Yale 1

34TH ST, n s, 20.10 ft e of 10th Av, 20.10x 74.1; Frances Marx to Jacob Manneschmidt 1

66TH ST, n w corner of Central Park West, 300x150.7x irregular; Thomas C. Kinney, referee, to American Loan and Deposit Company 12,000

79TH ST, 342 East, 21x100; Elizabeth McCarren to Mary A. O'Connor..... 1

88TH ST, n s, 196 ft w of East End Av, 25x100.8; Louis Frankenthaler and wife to William Mohr, rerecorded..... 10

122D ST, 171 East, 16x irregular; Thomas J. McCahill to Charles Naarden..... 9,000

136TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Willis Av, 100x100; Theodore M. Bertine to Charles H. Duglass 1

148TH ST, 529 West; Henry C. Bryan to Edward Seifert 15,000

Recorded Leases.

BIRNBAUM, J., to Congregation Bikur Cholim and Anshe Zoremin; 192 2d Av, first floor, 9 months $100

VATH, Charles L., to Louis Clapp; 20 Dey St, basement, 4¾ years 360

Recorded Mortgages.

ANTHON, Emily, to Fanny R. G. Ely; n s of 35th St, 237.6 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year 10,000

BARRY, Maria C., to Thomas L. Reynold; s e corner of Amsterdam Av and 106th St, demand 8,500

BLENDERMAN, Henry and Jacob, to George F. Mantens; n e corner of 11th Av and 50th St, 1 year 5,000

BOHM, Julius and Minnie, to New York Life Insurance Company; s s of 131st St, 250 ft e of 8th Av, 19½ years..... 5,000

CAPRANO, Charles, to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; s s of 46th St, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year..... 8,000

CAPRANO, Charles, to Friederika Hildenbrand; s s of 46th St, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years..... 4,000

CHEEVERS, Mary and Thomas, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; s e corner of 11th Av and 51st St, 1 year..... 11,000

CHEEVERS, Mary, to Theresa A. Hecking; s e corner of 11th Av and 51st St, 1 year 500

CHEEVERS, Mary, to Joseph Bauer; s e corner of 11th Av and 51st St, 1 year..... 2,000

CONGDON, Herbert T., and wife to Clarence R. Conger; n s of Monroe St, Lot 1,048, map of the estate of Hendrick Rutgers, 1 year 2,200

CRAWFORD, James C., to Allen L. Mordecai and another; s s of 118th St, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 3 months..... 10,000

CRAWFORD, James C., to MEMO; Mary A. Woodcock; s s of 118th St, 307 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years..... 14,000

CRAWFORD, James C., to John B. Cotte, trustee, &c.; s s of 118th St, 324 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years..... 14,000

CRAWFORD, James C., to Oscar Purdy; s s of 118th St, 341 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years 14,000

FINKELSTEIN, Jacob and Mary, to Louise Starring; 26 and 28 Market St, 3 years 2,500

GOLDNER, Max, to the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; n s of Teasdale Place, 574.9 ft w of Grove Av, demand..... 27,000

GOLDNER, Max, to the Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company; n s of Teasdale Place, 574.9 ft w of Grove Av, demand..... 7,500

HARRIS, Mary A., to Francis J. Otis; s s of 116th St, 235 ft w of Madison Av, 5 years..... 18,000

HECK, Wilhelmina, and husband to John Elstner; s s of 141st St, 125 ft w of Locust Av, 3 years..... 3,000

KEEGAN, Mary, to Rachel Black; s e corner of Avenue D and 14th St, 108x 100, 3 months..... 100

KERVAN, Matthew C., to the Bradley & Currier Company; 8th Nicholas Av, s e corner of 113th St, 2 months..... 32,676

KRONENBERGER, Philipp, to the Corn Exchange Bank; w s of Tinton Av, 74.6 ft s of Home St, 4 years..... 700

LAVELLE, Martha C., to Mary J. Stuart; w s of Hoe St, or Av, 197.3 ft s of Home St, 3 years..... 3,000

LAVELLE, Martha C., to Mary J. Stuart; w s of Hoe St, or Av, 197.3 ft s of Home St, 3 years..... 3,500

LEAHY, Michael J., to Emil S. Levy; e s of Boone St, 250 ft s of 173d St, 1 year.. 1

MAHER, Marla, to Valentine Hammann; s s of Perry St, Lot 84, map of lands of William W. Gilbert, Ninth Ward, 3 years. 8,000

MANNING, Daniel V., to Simon Habermann; s e corner of 7th Av and 110th St, 150x100.11x115.8 to St. Nicholas Av x 65.6x45.1; demand 3,150

McLAUGHLIN, Elizabeth, to Jacob Schlosser; n e corner of 2d Av and 103d St, 5 months 1,000

McMAHON, Terence, and wife to August Horrmann and others, trustees, &c., of Emily Foman; 3d Av, 5 years..... 21,000

MEEHAN, James, and John Shea to Simon Danzig and Gabriel S. Kutz; s e s of Dawson St, 91.11 ft n e of Prospect Av, 1 year 13,750

MORSE, Daniel P., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 55 Pearl St and 32 Bridge St, 3 years 25,000

O'CONNOR, Mary A., and husband to Jere P. Robinson and others, trustees, &c.; 342 East 79th St, 3 years..... 13,000

SICE, Louis J. and Fanny F., to the Lawyers' Surety Company of New York; w s of 207th St, 126.7 ft n of Perry Av, secures undertaking, &c. 250

SMITH, William F. and Clement H., to William M. Godwin; w s of Perry Av, 660.2 ft s of Old Road, 5 months..... 4,000

TOBIAS, Josephine L. and Frank H., to Daniel McL. Shaw; s s of 82d St, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year 1,000

WILSON, William C., and wife to John S. Huyler, s ½ of Lot 58, map of Prospect Hill estate, Fordham, 1 year 400

YALE, Elmer B. and Jessie E., to Charles B. Hill; 5 to 9 West 29th St, 5 years....100,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BLOOMFIELD, Isabella, to Emma Polak. CAUSE, Henry C., trustee for Alice B. Fox, to Alice B. Fox, (five assignments) ..... Nominal

HASSEY, Emile B., and another, executors of Conrad Graul, to German Savings Bank of New York..... 13,000

ISRAEL, Hyman, to Reuben Grunauer.... 3,500

JESSER, Annie, to Frederick W. Jesser. Nominal

WARD, Beverly, to Mary E. Cessford... 6,902

WOOD, Joseph E., to Samuel F. Jayne... 1,000

Lis Pendens.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 69th St, 50.5x100; American Radiator Company against Michael Gillespie, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. C. Palmer.

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 70th St, 100x 100.5; George L. Ronalds against Pauline A. Ronalds, individually and as trustee, and others, (foreclosure of liens;) attorneys, Man & Man.

PITT ST, w s, 100 ft n of Grand St, 25x100; Ida Gieschen against Alfred Ernst and others, (partition;) attorney, H. Kropf.

POST AV, n s, 100 ft e of Emerson St, 100x160; Boulevard Lafayette, e s, at centre line of 160th St, runs s e 116 ft to 12th Av, x s w 351.6 ft to Boulevard Lafayette x n 191.1 ft to beginning; Boulevard, e s, Plot G, map of the estate of Lucius Chittenden, 12th Ward, contains 13 city lots; Elizabeth Felix against Edward Fox, individually and as administrator, and others, amended action. (partition;) attorney, L. Van Doren.

WEBSTER AV, proposed, w s, 225 ft w from n w corner of Southern Boulevard and said av, runs w 121 x n 50 x e 121 x s 50; Decatur Av, s corner of Mosholu Parkway, runs s 50x w 224.11 to Hull Av x n 122.7 to Parkway x s e 246.10 to beginning, Emanuel Eising and others against Michael J. Callahan and others, (action to set aside deeds;) attorneys, Sondheim & Sondheim.

96TH ST, s s, 305 ft e of 3d Av, 128.6x100.8; Jerry Altieri against Generoso Avellone, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, E. V. Thornall.

97TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 15.11x100.11; New York Life Insurance Company against James Kiernan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, E. E. McCall.

98TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 150x100.11; Francis A. Clark against Thomas Lyon and another, (action to cancel mortgage;) attorney, D. McMahon.

123d St, s s, 365 ft e of 4th Av, (as widened,) 16.8x100.11; Thomas S. Drowne against Henry T. Drowne and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Robert & Whiteman.

Mechanics' Liens.

BLEECKER ST, 112-116; Karl Mathiasen against Louis M. Jones, or Henry S. Wood, owner; Henry S. Wood, contractor 820

POPHAM ST, w s, 31.3 ft s of Palisade Place, 125x100.1x—x149.8; Overbaugh & Camp against Emile Ulard, owner; Robert Moore, contractor 225

19TH ST, 137 West; Yellow Pine Company against Robert Lipold, owner; A. E. Benson, contractor 156

19TH ST, 137 West; Yellow Pine Company against Robert Lipold, owner and contractor 75

104TH ST, s s, 460 ft w of Columbus Av, 34.6x100; John Bell & Son against William G. Masserene and Clarence L. Angell, owners and contractors 1,206

Orders under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896:

BROOK AV, s e corner of 165th St, 125x 100; Henry Dahnke, as executor, &c., of William Dahnke, on German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, to Orrin D. Person 4,250

19TH ST, 137 West; A. E. Benson, on Robert Lipold, to Yellow Pine Company 56

19TH ST, 137 West; A. E. Benson, on Robert Lipold, to Yellow Pine Company 99

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10.30 A. M. Litigated motions. 1—Taylor vs. Taylor. 2—Sheper vs. Barter. 3—Weiss vs. Hass. 4—Linck vs. McAvoy. 5—MacIntosh vs. Armstrong. 6—People, &c., vs. Reifsteck. 7—Matter of Zimmermann. 8—Fiske vs. Abram. 9—Evans vs. Farrar. 10—Matter of New York Piano Case Company. 11—Breuen vs. Henderson. 12—Cronin vs. Cronin. 13—Cohen vs. Cohen. 14—Crowles vs. Crowles. 15—People, &c., vs. Harder. 16—Rich vs. Sarg and Granite Company. 17—Courter vs. Traphagen. 18—Braun vs. Braun. 19—Cowles vs. Cowles. 20—H. B. Claflin Company vs. Maedn. 21—Feldstein vs. Macfarlane. 22—Levy vs. Lenox. 23—Taylor vs. Kohner. 24—Duffie vs. Wright. 25—Relley vs. Lynch. 26—Forgotston vs. McKeon. 27—Swits vs. Knapp. 28—Andrews vs. New York Extract Company. 29—Richard vs. Manhattan

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS

PROVIDENCE LINE

For Providence direct, Boston, and all inland and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Pilgrim and Plymouth. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE

For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.) N. R. next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Rates to BLOCK ISLAND reduced. Connection made week days and Sundays.

FALL RIVER LINE

For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Saturday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.
Direct connection on the Kingston Pt. Dock with U. & D. trains for Catskill Mountain Points, and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. At Catskill with the Catskill Mt. and Otis El. Ry. for Cairo and Mt. Resorts.
Railroad connections at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, and Albany for points North, East, and West. Special Saratoga trains.
Through tickets sold at Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, New York Transfer, and other principal ticket offices.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Adirondacks, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Schroon, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Christopher St., N. R., connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Staterooms lighted by electricity. Bicycles carried free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to Pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.;) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRAWTON, NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1.00. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 R. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight. A week day steamers connect at wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS from foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Havel, Tu., Sept. 7, 10 AM|Lahn, Tu., Sept. 21, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Sept. 7, 10 AM|Kaiser, Tu., Sept. 28, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Sept. 14, 10 AM|Saale, Tu., Oct. 5, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Aller, Sat., Sept. 4, 10 AM|Spree, Sat., Sept. 18, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Barbarossa.....Thursday, Sept. 2, Noon
Karlsruhe.....Thursday, Sept. 9, Noon
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.....Thursday, Sept. 16, Noon
H. H. Meier.....Thursday, Sept. 23, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kaiser, Sept. 4, 10 AM|Werra, Sept. 18, 10 AM
Ems, Sept. 11, 10 AM|Fulda, Sept. 25, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
*Victoria, Nov. 4, 10 AM †Weimar, Nov. 27, 10 AM
†Kaiserin, Nov. 13, 10 AM †Fulda, Dec. 4, 10 AM
†Normania, Nov. 20, 10 AM *Victoria, Dec. 11, 10 AM
Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
Columbia, Sept. 2, 9 AM|Normannia, Sept. 23, 10 AM
A. Victoria, Sept. 9, 9 AM|Columbia, Sept. 30, 9 AM
F. Bldm'ck, Sept. 16, 10 AM|A. Victoria, Oct. 7, 7 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Mail S. S. Prussia, Aug. 28, 7 A. M. |Pennsylvania, Sept. 4, 11 AM
First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $30.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 1 ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 22
PARIS.....Sept. 8 PARIS.....Sept. 29
ST. PAUL.....Sept. 15 ST. PAUL.....Oct. 6

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing Every Wednesday.
Noordland, Sept. 1, Noon|Kensington, Sept. 15, Noon
Westernland, Sept. 8, Noon|Friesland, Sept. 22, Noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 9 Bowling Green.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon, Sat., Aug. 28, 10 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE Poirot, Sat., Sept. 4, 10 A. M.
Rates of passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $100 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Umbria, Aug. 28, 8 PM|Campania, Sept. 18, 10 AM
Lucania, Sept. 4, 11 AM|Umbria, Sept. 25, 2 P. M.
Etruria, Sept. 11, 3 PM|Lucania, Oct. 2, 10 A. M.
Extra Sailings.
Aurania, Sept. 7, Noon|Servia, Sept. 21, Noon
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen'l Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, SCHOOLEY'S.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Majestic, Sept. 1, Noon|Majestic, Sept. 29, Noon
Germanic, Sept. 8, Noon|Germanic, Oct. 6, Noon
Teutonic, Sept. 15, Noon|Teutonic, Oct. 13, Noon
Britannic, Sept. 22, Noon|Britannic, Oct. 20, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF CHINA....Sept. 13, Dec. 6, Feb. 28
EMPRESS OF INDIA....Oct. 11, Jan. 3, Mch. 28
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Nov. 8, Jan. 31, April 18
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA;
AORANGI, Sept. 8, WARRIMOO, Sept. 20.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 2, 1 P. M.
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..Oct. 2, 1 P. M.
DORIC.....Oct. 12, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Oct. 21, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 340 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
COMANCHE.....Friday, Aug. 27
IROQUOIS.....Monday, Aug. 30
SEMINOLE.....Wednesday, Sept. 1
CHEROKEE.....Friday, Sept. 3
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
Shortest Sea Trips out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:35, 8:25, 9:25, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55 A. M., 12:35, 1:55, (3:15 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M., (3:15 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTH BAY RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 8:55 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:55 P. M. daily
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 7:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—West Twenty-third Street Station, 1:25 P. M. and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:50 P. M. week days.
CAPE MAY.—West Twenty-third Street Station, 12:55 (Through Parlor Car) and 1:25 P. M. week days. Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 1:00 and 1:50 P. M. week days.
Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 7:25, 8:55, 9:55, 11:55 A. M., (12:55 Saturdays only,) 1:55, 2:55, 3:15, 3:55, 4:55, 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 7:40, 9:10, 10:00 A. M., 12:10, 12:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:15, 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:15, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, (10:02 Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 A. M., 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
Ticket offices, No. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 1,500 Fulton St., and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 960 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after July 22d, 1897.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St., and Whitehall Terminal.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:10, 3:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:00 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c. For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points South to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, 4:00, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 (8:00 Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:45, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
BOATS LEAVE WHITEHALL TERMINAL, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 7:55, 8:35, 9:05, 9:35, 9:55, 10:25, 10:33, 10:55, 11:25, 11:55 A. M., 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:55, 2:25, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:25, 6:55, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:30 P. M. Sundays, 12:10 night. Sundays, 7:00, 8:05, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:55, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:50, 10:15, 10:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 1:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:47 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For PHILADELPHIA from Whitehall Terminal. Week days, 7:35, 8:35, 9:35, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:35, 1:35, 3:25, 3:55, (Buffet Car,) 4:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, 6:55, 8:25 P. M., 12:10 mdt.
Sundays, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 3:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt.
From FOOT LIBERTY STREET, 5 minutes later, with additional trains at 4:30 A. M. daily, and 12:30 and 3:30 P. M. week days.
For BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON from Whitehall Terminal.
Week days, 7:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 3:25, 5:55, (Dining Car,) 6:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt. Sundays, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt.
From FOOT LIBERTY STREET 5 minutes later.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 118, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,328 Broadway, 787 6th Av., 51 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels or residence to destination.

DELAWARE LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BELVIDERE, DELAWARE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West. Pullman Parlor Car, New York to Richfield Springs.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car, Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
8:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.
9:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers. Sleepers New York to Richfield Springs.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 849 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St., 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 191 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time Tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and checks baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, daily.
CHICAGO, 1:55, P. M. and 12:10 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:25, ex. Sun., 1:55 Sun., 12:10 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9:55 A. M., 4:55 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 7:55, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
NORFOLK, 11:25 A. M. daily.
NEW ORLEANS, (through sleeper,) 4:55 P. M. daily.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St. 5 minutes later. All trains are illuminated with Pintsch light. Offices: 115, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn, Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:
7.50 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily, except Sunday. For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.
8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9.30 A. M.—FAST MAIL. Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.
9.40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily, except Sunday. For Catskill Mountains, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.
10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central Route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.
10:30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.
1:00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.
1:00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.
3:30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.
5:00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily 24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M., due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.
6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.
7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL. Daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.
9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Sleeping Car Offices at Grand Central Station, 118, 261, 418 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 238 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 1 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOSEPH M. TOUCEY, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo. Sleeping Car, New York to Bloomville, Sundays only: can be occupied 9:00 P. M.
7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga.
10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
A.—11:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Bloomville and Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Parlor cars to Bloomville and New Paltz.
B.—12:05 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.
1:15 P. M. Saturdays only. Half-Holiday Special to Catskill Mountains. Parlor car attached.
C.—3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, and Saratoga. Parlor car attached to Bloomville and Saratoga.
C.—4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Sleeping car Albany to Montreal.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
Time tables at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent.
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*6:15, 6:40 A. M. daily, (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
*7:55, 8:15 A. M. daily, for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.
*10:25, 10:50 A. M. Sundays only, for Bound Brook and intermediate stations.
*10:25, 10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
*11:55, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.
*12:25, 12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
*2:55, 1:15 P. M. Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.
*1:25, 1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions; chair-car for Wilkesbarre.
*3:55, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.
*4:55, 5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*5:55, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair-car to Slatington.
*6:55, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.
*7:55, 8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & B. JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, and BUFFALO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
*8:55, 9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Wilkesbarre and Ithaca.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:55, 9:00 A. M., *1:55, 2:30, *3:55, 4:20, and *5:55, 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily, except Sunday. For Port Jervis, Monticello, Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Corning. Daily to Port Jervis. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Corning.
9:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Cafe Library Car.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 115, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., 366 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

EXCURSIONS.

Manhattan Beach.

Trains leave FOOT EAST 34TH ST., week days, 6:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 5:40, 6:00, and half hourly from 6:40 to 10:40 P. M. Additional trains on Race Days C. I. J. C. 12:40 P. M., 1:00 P. M. Parlor Car.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

MADAN WAS NOT KIDNAPPED

Sent to a Farm from an Institution and Ran Away from Work.

CLOTHED AND FED BY GYPSIES

Somebody Wrote to the Police that He Was the Stolen Child of Wealthy Parents, and His Benefactors Are Arrested as Suspicious Persons.

A letter reached the West Forty-seventh Street Precinct Wednesday afternoon telling of the kidnapping by gypsies of the child of wealthy parents. The letter was in the unformed handwriting of an illiterate woman and gave many details of the case. It said that the child and the gypsies were living in West Forty-ninth Street; that the child was ill treated and forbidden to leave the house of those who had it in charge. The writer of the letter signed her name and offered, if the child and gypsies were arrested, to go to court and substantiate the statements she made.

Within an hour after the receipt of the letter the entire precinct was flooded with rumors, not the least startling of which was the report that gypsies had kidnapped the fair-haired daughter of millionaire parents living in the upper part of the precinct and were holding her for ransom. Central Office detectives looked at the letter, blinked solemnly, and then went back to headquarters to consult with Acting Inspector O'Brien. Reporters looking for "scoops" and artists ready to sketch child, gypsies, house, and detectives on the smallest provocation concealed themselves around the station house and awaited developments.

Two Gypsies Arrested.

The developments came last night, just before 8 o'clock, when Detectives Ward, Walsh, and Kearns of Capt. Schmittberger's command arrested James Varey, his wife, Grace, and Ernest Madan, a fifteen-year-old boy whom the Vareys had found starving at Cold Stream, N. Y., five weeks ago and had fed and clothed.

Varey and his wife and gypsies come from Yorkshire, England. They travel with a wagon, hawking oilcloth and buying and selling horses. They live, when in the city, in the tenement 602 West Forty-ninth Street. The boy—the fair-haired darling of millionaire parents—is the son of Gilman Madan, a stableman of South Boston, Mass. He left his home two and a half years ago because he "would not obey his stepmother," and a man took him to court at Quincy, Mass., and he was sent to an institution in Palmer, in that State.

The lad appeared clean and fairly happy as he told his story in Capt. Schmittberger's office in the station house. He told how, after a few months at the institution, he was sent to A. D. Kenyon's farm at Colbrook, Conn., where he staid two years. Then he went to Mr. Kenyon's son's place and from there to the employ of William Vining. Mr. Vining, he said, was good to him; gave him plenty to eat; but he did not like farm work, and one Sunday when crossing the New York, New Haven and Hartford tracks on his way to the family school, he decided to walk to New York to seek his future.

That was late in the Spring. He slept under bushes, begging food at the farmhouses and walking along the tracks, except once, when he stole a ride on a freight car for six miles, until he reached Cold Spring, N. Y., on a Friday. Two tramps gave him some supper of bread, meat, and cake, and showed him a warm sleeping place in a brickyard. They shared their food and bed with him Saturday, but on Sunday instructed him to make a fire while they "bummed a breakfast," and gave him the slip.

While seeking them he met Varey and asked him for some food. Vary took him a hundred yards away where his own and five other wagons were camped and asked Mrs. Varey if she could feed the lad. She fed him well and let him play with her seven months old baby. Boy and baby became great friends, and Mrs. Varey asked him if he would like to stop with her, and he said he would. Both she and Varey asked him many questions of his life, and he told them his father and mother were both dead and he had run away from a farm because the work was too hard.

No Complaint from the Boy.

Cross-examined by Capt. Schmittberger the boy said the Vareys had been very kind to him, had bought him stockings and shirts and fed him well, and he did not want to leave them. He denied that he had been restrained of his liberty, and said since coming to the city as soon as the baby went to bed nights he played with the other boys in the street. In the day time he went about in the hawking wagon and helped mind the baby while Mrs. Varey sold oilcloth. He said she told fortunes, but he had never seen her tell any.

The lad's language was well chosen, and he spoke modestly and apparently honestly. Speaking of the farmer, Vining, from whom the boy had run away, Capt. Schmittberger suggested that he had run away because he had been treated like a slave, and the boy interrupted:

"No, he did not treat me like a slave. He treated me well, but the work was hard. I had to mow with a scythe, and I did not like it."

The stories told by Varey and his wife of their first meeting with and subsequent treatment of the lad differed in hardly any particular from that told by the boy. They met him on Sunday five weeks, and at first did not believe his story and searched all the newspapers they could get for some advertisement with a reward offered for a missing child. Finding none, they decided he had told the truth, and latterly they had ceased to bother their heads about him. Mrs. Varey said he was a nice boy, and she was glad to have him care for the baby. She and her husband said they did not know they ought to have notified the police.

Young Madan said Mrs. Maggie Morison, also a gypsy who told fortunes, asked him to take Mrs. Varey and come and tend her baby. She offered him 50 cents a week, but he was satisfied where he was, and would not go.

The gypsy encampment was made up of Mr. and Mrs. Varey, her sister and brother-in-law, James and Mrs. Swales, Robert and Mrs. Morrison and Tom and Mrs. Kelly. Mrs. Varey and Mrs. Morison are not on speaking terms. Capt. Schmittberger declined to make public the name of the woman who wrote the letter telling of the kidnapping. He sent the boy to the Gerry Society's office and locked Mr. and Mrs. Varey up as suspicious characters because, as he said, he could not tell how much to believe of the stories told to him.

Water Suggestion to Jersey City.

An anonymous writer, who said he was a large property owner in Jersey City, yesterday sent a letter to Mayor Hoos, in which he said that the swamp lands on the west side of the Heights, in North Bergen township, were underlaid by gravel beds, through which ran a large stream of pure water. He said the stream was large enough to supply Jersey City with all the water it needed, and it could be obtained by merely tapping the stream with artesian wells. For evidence of the truth of his statement the writer referred Mayor Hoos to artesian wells already in operation at Secaucus, in West Hoboken, at Penhorn Creek, and also at Homestead. The Mayor will send the letter to the Street and Water Board when it meets on Monday.

Charged with Smuggling Diamonds.

Collector Bidwell held yesterday a preliminary investigation in the case of Mrs. Rose Hertz, who is charged with smuggling into this port jewels, chiefly diamonds, worth $10,000. Mrs. Hertz claims that she bought them in this country. Statements as to their purchase will be investigated by Treasury agents, and at least one more hearing before the Collector will be had. Mr. and Mrs. Hertz were in September, 1893, charged with smuggling at this port, and paid $700 to get jewels and linen away from the authorities of the Treasury Department. As to the present case, Mr. Bidwell says that the reputation of the accused may operate as a factor in his decision.

Frank F. Hitchcock's Body Found.

The body of Frank F. Hitchcock, 18 years old, son of George H. Hitchcock of Boyd Hill, S. I., was found in the bay yesterday by fishermen who were grappling for it. It was the custom of young Hitchcock to place a light in the rigging of the yacht Marietta, owned by his brother-in-law, Frank Cadmus, a member of the Staten Island Yacht Club. He left home to do this on Monday night, but did not return.

MRS. AND MISS STEBBINS ILL.

Supposed to Have Got Typhoid Fever from Impure Drinking Water at Southampton.

The news that Mrs. Charles Stebbins and her daughter, Miss Ethel Stebbins, are seriously ill with typhoid fever at Southampton, L. I., and that their illness is attributed to drinking impure water at the Shinnecock Golf clubhouse, the most fashionable place of daily assemblage at Southampton, has made a decided sensation.

Mrs. Stebbins, who was Miss Vail of this city, is one of the most popular matrons at Southampton, and her daughter is a prominent belle there, as well as in this city. They have been present at all the recent receptions and teas at the golf clubhouse, which is situated on the crest of the highest of the Shinnecock sand dunes, about two and a half miles west of Southampton. Both mother and daughter were taken ill about a week ago, but their disease was not diagnosed as typhoid until last Tuesday.

The water used for drinking purposes at the golf club is obtained from a well, from which it is pumped into tanks by a windmill. An analysis of the water is now making.

RAN AWAY FROM HER AUNT.

Little Mollie Einhorn Got Homesick, Fled, and Would Not Go Back Except Under Police Escort.

Mollie Einhorn, the eleven-year-old Austrian girl who said an aunt had driven her from home, was taken from the Barge Office yesterday by an uncle, S. M. Frankel, of 223 East Sixty-fourth Street, who said the child had run away.

Her mother, in the old country, is very poor, and not able to support her brood of little ones. Three aunts live in this city, and they sent for Mollie to come here. She went to live with one of her aunts, Mrs. Kessler, of 1,832 Second Avenue. Though much better provided for than she had ever been at home, she was homesick and dissatisfied, and refused even to tend baby. Finally, in the absence of her aunt, she ran away.

When the girl was found by a policeman, she was taken to the Charities Organization Society, and then to the Immigration Bureau. She told conflicting stories to those who questioned her. She objected to going with her uncle yesterday, and raised an outcry, but was finally prevailed upon to return under the escort of a policeman.

MAY BE A MURDER.

A Colored Woman Dies After an Encounter with a Man.

Alice Allen, colored, thirty years old, of 445 West Twenty-sixth Street, died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning at the Lying-In Hospital, at Second Avenue and Seventeenth Street, from the effects of blows which she claimed to have received at the hands of Richmond Washington, a negro.

She said before her death that during a quarrel with Washington he struck her several severe blows. Detectives Perkins and Mahoney of the West Twentieth Street Station arrested Washington yesterday morning. He denied having assaulted the woman. Magistrate Simms held him for the Coroner.

TRYING TO GRAB THE PLAZA.

Brooklyn Trolley Companies to Make Efforts for Its Possession.

The Brooklyn trolley companies are about to make another effort to gain control of the Bridge Plaza and Liberty Street, and will soon make application to the Bridge Trustees for permission to lay their tracks there. The application, it is said, will be made at the next meeting of the Trustees.

Several of the Trustees, President Berri among them, admitted yesterday that the changed condition of affairs incident upon the reopening of the bridge placed the trolley companies in a better light for their demand, but the opinion still prevails among them that if the companies secure the property they should be made to pay for it. Ever since the surface roads sold the plaza and the space now occupied by Liberty Street to the Bridge Trustees for $1,000,000 they have been making desperate efforts to get it back for nothing.

During Mayor Schieren's membership of the Board of Trustees the demand was steadfastly refused. Mayor Wurster is equally strong against it, and there is no reason now to believe that the Trustees will give up such a valuable piece of land without receiving adequate compensation.

EFFECT OF NEW LIEN LAW.

Builders Say It May Stop Fraudulent Real Estate Deals.

Among the sections which the last Legislature has added to the laws relating to liens is one which some building men think may tend to do away with abuses which have been incident to many real estate deals hitherto. This section will go into effect on Sept. 1. It reads as follows:

"A contract for the sale of land with a building loan and any modification thereof must be in writing and within ten days after its execution be filed in the office of the Clerk of the county in which any part of the land is situated. If not so filed the interest of each party to such contract in the real property affected thereby is subject to the lien and claim of a person who shall thereafter file a notice of a lien under this chapter. A modification of such contract shall not affect or impair the right or interest of a person who, previous to the filing of such modification, had furnished or contracted to furnish material or had performed or contracted to perform labor for the improvement of the real property, but such right or interest shall be determined by the original contract."

W. K. Hammond, who was President of the Building Material Exchange last year, yesterday characterized this section as an attempt to see justice done. "The restrictions it imposes," he said, "will not, I believe, stand in the way of any genuine transaction between a bona fide vendor and purchaser of real estate. Such people are willing to comply with the provisions of the law. It may interfere with the plans of the irresponsible dealers, whose business is chiefly in the air. The last sentence of the section is an attempt to make building transactions more equitable than they now are, and as such I commend it. It aims to insure the contractor who has furnished labor or material to the man who buys lots with a building loan from losing his just compensation. Whether it will work out well I am not prepared to say. It is in the working of a law that you often find its weak spot."

Atlantic Avenue Improvement.

The Atlantic Avenue Improvement Commission will hold a meeting this afternoon at the Hamilton Club, Brooklyn, prior to the departure of President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad Company for Europe. Mr. Baldwin will sail to-morrow, and goes abroad for the purpose of inspecting foreign underground railroads. He will return in about one month. He will first go to London, and there make a thorough investigation into the methods of construction of the London Central Railway. In referring to the beginning of construction of the East River tunnel Mr. Baldwin said: "Construction in all probability will begin soon after I get back."

New Members of Stock Exchange.

The following were elected members of the Stock Exchange yesterday: Frederick P. Kimball, at F. P. Freeman & Co.'s, takes the seat of the late Henry Knickerbacker; John G. Bacon, at J. H. Davis & Co.'s, takes the seat of the late John H. Inman; Edwin H. Mairs, at Thompson & Mairs's, takes the seat of the late W. J. Gelson, and W. E. O. Beebe, at Cuyler, Morgan & Co.'s, takes the seat of the late Abram Bernheim.

Constant Albert Kicked by a Horse.

Constant Albert, forty-seven years old, of 133 Meserole Street, Williamsburg, yesterday received probably fatal injuries by being kicked in the forehead by a horse which he was harnessing to a wagon belonging to Martin Schaefer at Norman Avenue and Hausman Street.

Boston Man Arrested Here.

Central Office Detective Charles Stripp has under arrest at Police Headquarters John Williams, alias John Jackson, said to be a well-known Boston criminal. He has been indicted in Boston for a thirty-five-hundred-dollar cloth robbery. The Boston authorities will ask for his extradition.

ACTING CHIEF OF POLICE

McCullagh's Position as Legally Defined By Acting Corporation Counsel Connoly.

PRESIDENT MOSS'S VIEWS

There Will Be No Upheaval in the Department—New Chief Congratulated and Receives Many Floral Gifts—Says He Has No Policy.

Theodore Connoly, Acting Corporation Counsel, decided yesterday that John McCullagh is at least legally Acting Chief of Police, and should for the present conduct the affairs of the department, so far as regards the uniformed force. This decision was given in response to a request from the board for an opinion as to whether, under the board's resolution of Wednesday, appointing Acting Inspector McCullagh to fill the vacancy in the office of Chief of Police, caused by the retirement of Peter Conlin, "John McCullagh is made Chief of Police, or simply Acting Chief of Police, requiring that he pass a civil service examination before he becomes eligible to the office of Chief of Police." The real question will be answered later. Mr. Connolly wrote:

"In answer to your communication, I beg to remind you that the rules for examination in your department, together with the question as to what positions require examinations before they can be filled, are before the State Civil Service Board, which will meet on or about Sept. 13, and determine, under Section 4 of the civil service law of 1897, whether or not examinations are practicable for this and other positions in your department, and if practicable, whether they should be competitive.

"As things stand now, and until action by the State Board of Civil Service Commissioners, no examination could be had, even if one were deemed to be necessary. In view of the circumstances, I advise you that Mr. McCullagh is, at least, legally Acting Chief under your resolution, and therefore should conduct the affairs of the department so far as regards the uniformed force, until the State Civil Service Board has met and acted on the question suggested.

"If, when you receive the rules, as approved by the State Board, you will communicate with me, I will then advise you further. Meanwhile, Mr. McCullagh should act under the resolution passed by your board. The Counsel to the Corporation is at present upon his vacation, but I have had a conference with him on this subject, and am authorized to state that the above represents his views."

Statements of Commissioners.

When President Moss received this opinion at Headquarters yesterday afternoon, he read it to Commissioner Andrews. Then, after a visit to Commissioner Smith, he sent for the new head of the police force and had a long talk with him. President Moss said later: "The law gives us the right to fill this vacancy by resolution, not by examination. The question to be determined now is whether the appointment is permanent or not. Whether Mr. McCullagh is Chief or Acting Chief, he has power now to conduct the affairs of the department, and he will do so." President Moss said that there would be no upheaval in the department, as has been reported in some quarters. There are not very many vacancies to be filled, he said. Commissioner Andrews also stated that no radical changes are contemplated; that a special meeting of the board is not likely, and no further action need be looked for before the regular meeting of the board next Wednesday.

Whether he be Chief or Acting Chief, John McCullagh was saluted yesterday wherever he went as Chief. He called on the Mayor in the afternoon to pay his respects and received a hearty "I am glad to see you, Chief." At Headquarters he was, of course, called and treated as Chief. He arrived at Headquarters at an early hour yesterday morning and donned his uniform in his old room in the basement. He then went directly to the rooms on the main floor that had been vacated by Peter Conlin, and, as soon as he could, settled down for a while to the routine work of his office. A number of officers of high rank were present to greet and congratulate him, and many of the rank and file called to pay their respects. Then there were many friends not of the police who wanted to shake hands. But the greetings that seemed to please the Chief most were floral, of which there were ten. Munn Lodge, No. 190, F. and A. M., sent a large star of red roses, and a dozen bunches of immortelles bearing the word "Chief."

Capts. Moynihan, Price, Sheehan, Frees, and Brennan and Sergt. Maloney sent a floral horseshoe 4 feet high made of various kinds of roses held with hyacinths, daises, calla lilies, and golden rod. The card on it said: "To our new Chief of Police, with sincere wishes of prosperity and success, from commanding officers of the Sixth Inspection District." Other greetings were a wreath of roses from Capt. Herts of the Twelfth Regiment, a large horseshoe from "A Friend," and tributes from personal friends and precinct station houses. These flowers were all photographed later in the day. Among the telegrams of congratulation that came was one from Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. The Chief also received many congratulatory letters.

New Chief Has No Policy.

The new Chief was in a joyous mood all day. He said, when asked if he contemplated any changes, "I have had no consultation with anybody about changes, and there is no understanding that changes are to be made. I have no policy, and I am busy finding out just where I stand. This talk of an upheaval is all bosh. Nothing will be done anyway until next week."

Notwithstanding this statement, made more than once yesterday, rumor was busy at Headquarters with impending changes, one being that Acting Inspector O'Brien was slated for transfer from the Detective Bureau.

Some speculation was indulged in yesterday as to what may happen in case Commissioner Parker is upheld in his contention that a competitive civil service examination is a prerequisite to appointment as Chief of Police. Cortright was appointed Deputy Chief in October, 1896, after a competitive examination. The other competitors were Cante, McCullagh, Thompson, Allaire, and Donald Grant. McCullagh was rated 82.65 and Cortright 79.86 and the others did not get upon the eligible list. Cortright received the appointment because he is a veteran, although rated below McCullagh. The question raised was: What is to prevent Cortright, if he should apply, from again getting upon the eligible list? If he does and there is no other veteran on the list the law would make his appointment imperative.

McCULLAGH'S UNEXPECTED VISIT.

Calls at Chapman's Precinct, but Finds Him at Theatre.

Last night was Chapman night at Miner's Bowery Theatre and Chief McCullagh's night at the West Thirtieth Street Station. Capt. Chapman had practically admitted that he was the "angel" backing the performance of the Manhattan Club Burlesque Company, and left for the show early in the evening.

At 10:30 every thing was quiet in the West Thirtieth Street Station House, when in walked Chief McCullagh. Sergt. Daly recognized the Chief, and greeted him with a pleasant "Good evening, Chief." The Chief went behind the rail, remarking: "Same old place as it was in '71," and asked for Capt. Chapman. Sergt. Daly said that the Captain was away on personal business, and then explained in an undertone what his superior's business was. The Chief said nothing, but started to go out, when he was surrounded by reporters. The Chief told the reporters that he was just going up the avenue and thought he would drop into the old station house, where he had done patrol duty in '71. He saw that the reporters were anxious to pry him with questions, and hurried away, saying: "I know you boys, and you don't get anything more."

One reporter said: "Chief, you will get lots of this." The Chief answered: "Well, you won't make my hair turn gray," and hurried away.

Capt. Chapman Returns.

Capt. Chapman returned to the command of the "Tenderloin" Station Wednesday night, after a short vacation. He said that he would continue to suppress crime in the district on the same lines as he did before he went away.

Stern Bros

Are now showing their first Fall Importations of

Upholstery Fabrics, Lace Curtains, Laces, Portieres and Table Covers

in Exclusive designs and colorings

West 23d St.

THIS IS A GREAT MARKET

Such Is the Opinion of Out-of-Town Members of the Merchants' Association.

A NASHVILLE BUYER'S VIEWS

Merchants Who Visit New York for the First Time Are Astonished by the Large Scale on Which Business Is Conducted.

John C. Juhring of the firm of Francis H. Leggett & Co. and First Vice President of the Merchants' Association, related the following experience yesterday afternoon: "One of our visitors this morning was Mr. W. J. Kinsey of Nashville, Tenn., who said to me that this was his first trip to the metropolis during his business experience. I asked him where he had bought his goods heretofore, and he replied that he traded principally in other markets, but that he came to New York this time on the strength of circulars received from us calling attention to the Merchants' Association of New York. After reading our circulars he concluded to come here and see for himself whether New York was the best market.

"In answer to the question if he were not already convinced that he could do better in New York than in other markets, Mr. Kinsey replied: 'Yes, indeed,' and added that he was surprised at the magnitude of the establishments he had visited. 'I am satisfied that New York is the market of this country, and that the buyer who fails to visit New York once or twice each year makes a great mistake. Experience has proved to me that I can not only buy goods to better advantage in New York, but can also obtain styles and qualities here which are not obtainable in any of the centres were I have traded before. Since being in New York I have been able to secure a very choice line of specialties which I would not have seen elsewhere, and I am sure that these goods, when placed on sale in my store, will make my stock more attractive. I now realize that it pays to come to New York, because in no other market can the buyer find such a selection of dry goods and hardware, as well as food products, and no buyer can gauge the worth of any class of merchandise unless he makes comparison of quality.'"

Twoscore and more of out-of-town buyers visited the association headquarters yesterday and entered their names on the register. W. L. Hill of Winston, N. C.; George T. Gately of St. Louis, Mo., and E. E. Jacobs of Lizonier, Ind., spoke briefly of the conditions of trade in their respective localities, and each one commented encouragingly on the outlook.

A. J. Williams, dry goods merchant of Owensborough, Ky., said: "We expect a healthy trade the coming season. Our main reliance is agriculture, and this is in a superior condition this year. Tobacco, which is a leading staple, is exceptionally good, and is selling well."

The following additional resident members of the Merchants' Association were enrolled yesterday: The Equitable Life Assurance Society, the J. J. Lattemann Shoe Manufacturing Company; playing cards, Andrew Dougherty; men's neckwear, Keys & Lockwood; bankers and brokers, Clark, Ward & Co., J. S. Bache & Co., and Willis-ton, Barnes & Co.; corset manufacturers, Bay State Corset Company; seedsmen and florists, Peter Henderson & Co.; ribbons, Gartner & Friedenheit.

Announcement was made yesterday afternoon that the Southern Railway Company and other lines that belong to the Southeastern Passenger Association have agreed to issue excursion tickets from all points in their respective territories to Washington, Richmond, and Norfolk. Tickets will be sold from Sept. 1 to 4, inclusive, and will be good for thirty days from date of sale.

SUING COURT WIENER.

Herman E. Miller Married Twice—Both Women Want the Insurance.

Court Wiener, an Ancient Order of Foresters organization in Brooklyn, has been made the defendant in a civil suit brought in the Second District Civil Court by Mrs. Amelia G. Miller, the divorced wife of the late Herman E. Miller, a druggist at Broadway and Ewen Street, Williamsburg, to recover the amount of insurance on his life.

Miller died last month. A few years ago his first wife obtained a divorce from him, which carried with it the edict that Miller could not marry again in this State. He married a second time. In the meantime he continued his membership in Court Wiener. His first wife was made the beneficiary, and after she secured the divorce Miller failed to have the policy changed. Before Miller died he willed all his property to his second wife.

After his death the divorced wife made a demand upon Court Wiener for the insurance on Miller's life. The officers refused to pay it to her because the second Mrs. Miller had the policy. A few days ago Mrs. Miller No. 1 consulted a lawyer, and the suit against Court Wiener was brought. The case will be tried on Tuesday.

THE GOVERNMENT MUST PAY.

City Does Not Want Expense of Widening Mail Street Sidewalk.

Postmaster Van Cott has telegraphed to the Post Office Department, in Washington, that the Park Commissioners have declined to waive the requirement that the Government bear the expense of widening the opposite side of Mail Street in case the ground now occupied by the sidewalk next the Post Office building be covered with a shed and platform for the use of the wagons. Widening the sidewalk ten or fifteen feet would involve changes in a number of pipes, and Congress would have to appropriate the money.

The Commissioners recommended taking away the parapets and other obstructions so as to allow twelve or fifteen wagons to back up and discharge mail, instead of five, as at present, and to cover this stretch with a shed. It is now proposed to build a platform, flush with the first floor, that will occupy half the extra space wanted, and thus obviate dumping much of the mail into the basement, and carrying it up in the elevators.

Postmaster Van Cott, Treasurer Richard Van Cott, and Acting First Assistant Postmaster Post were in consultation yesterday to devise a plan to relieve the congestion at the Post Office, and one of the suggestions made was to throw some of the work of collection and distribution now done in the General Post Office upon Station A, at Prince Street and South Fifth Avenue. Mr. Van Cott said he would send to Washington the suggestions made at the meeting, and he hoped for speedy relief of some sort.

Brooklyn's New Fountain Exhibited.

Ten thousand people in the background and Mayors Strong and Wurster and other political lights in the foreground, witnessed a special exhibition of the electric fountain at Prospect Park Plaza in Brooklyn Wednesday evening. Preceding the display, William Berri gave a dinner at the Oxford Club, at which were present Mayors Strong and Wurster, Gen. W. C. Wallace, and J. B. Devemore.

Between seasons—the time for reflection.

Has anything you ever bought here proven unsatisfactory?

Is there any complaint of any kind you could make against the house, its employees, or its goods?

If so please make it.

Clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.—John F. Dowd and Harry Clary made a contract whereby Clary was to exchange certain lots for the house of Dowd. Pending a search of the title, and on Sept. 14, Dowd allowed Clary to occupy his house until Sept. 30 on the payment of the nominal rent of $1, but, as the time for closing the exchange was adjourned, Dowd again rented the house to Clary until Oct. 15 for $1. On the last-named date the contract was not closed, and Dowd served a notice on Clary's wife that the tenancy had expired, and that if Clary remained on the premises thereafter the rent would be $27.50 a month. Clary did not receive this notice until Oct. 16, and three days later abandoned the premises. In a suit by Catherine Mitchell, as Dowd's assignee, against Clary, the Appellate Term has affirmed judgment, given in a District Court in favor of the defendant, holding, by Justice McAdam, that the assignor of Dowd could not recover one month's rent from Oct. 15 to Nov. 15, on the theory that the defendant held over until Oct. 19; that as the notice relative to increased rent did not reach the defendant until Oct. 16, one day after a new term at a rent of $1 might be said to have commenced, the notice came too late to effect an increase in the rent, and further, that the notice was insufficient because it was not served upon the defendant personally, but was served upon his wife.

PROBATIONARY PATROLMAN.—John J. Murray was appointed patrolman in the City of Brooklyn in January, 1896, and continued to act as such till July, 1896, when, without previous notice to him, he was dropped from the rolls. The Second Appellate Division has affirmed an order denying Murray's motion for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the Commissioner of Police to recognize and appoint him as a patrolman, holding, by Justice Willard Bartlett, that the provisions of the Brooklyn charter that all appointments of patrolmen on the police force shall be made for a probationary period of six months, and that at the expiration of such probationary period the Commissioner should appoint to a permanent position all persons whom, during such probationary period, he should ascertain to be competent to fill the position of patrolman and not guilty of one who had been appointed a probationary patrolman, and had been dropped from the rolls at the termination of his probationary term, to a trial or hearing upon the question whether he should have been dropped, or upon the question of his competency or incompetency.

SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS.—In proceedings instituted by Edward L. Carey for the dispossession of his tenant, John Riley, a precept was issued from a District Court on Saturday, May 1, 1897, returnable at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of that day. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, upon the tenant's appeal, who had appeared and objected that the District Court was without jurisdiction, for the reason that Saturday after 12 o'clock noon was a half holiday, affirmed the final order given in favor of the landlord, holding, by Justice McAdam, that a District Court of the City of New York is not a "public office" within the meaning of Chapter 280 of the Laws of 1897 making Saturday after 12 o'clock noon a half holiday in public offices of the State and its counties, and consequently the precept issued in the proceedings might properly be made returnable at 2 o'clock on Saturday.

INSUFFICIENT PROOF OF THEFT.—The Second Appellate Division reversed the conviction of John W. Hendrickson, in Queens County, of the crime of grand larceny in the second degree. It appeared upon the trial that the loser of a pocketbook laid it upon the seat occupied by her in a car in which she was riding with other persons; that after riding a considerable distance, and alighting at her destination, her pocketbook was gone, not accompanied by proof that any person took it, or that any person other than its owner had possession of it, save that Hendrickson, who for a time occupied a seat in the rear of that of loser, claimed, upon the trail, to have found a pocketbook which he thereafter refused to deliver up or exhibit, and about whose contents he made contradictory statements. The Court held, by Justice Hatch, that this evidence was insufficient to justify a conviction for the crime, where it appeared that there were other people in the car who had the same facilities as the defendant for taking the pocketbook. The trial Court charged the jury that "if he (the defendant) found the pocketbook away from the owner, as soon as the owner came and described the pocketbook and gave a truthful description of it, whether it satisfied him or not—if she gave a truthful description of the pocketbook that she had lost, and he refused to give it to her, at that moment his previously rightful possession became larceny." This charge was held to be erroneous, as it ignored the element of a felonious intent to appropriate the property to possessor's own use, without which there could be no larceny.

AFTER THE SOUTH COVE.

Syndicate Makes a Proposition for It to Jersey City Officials.

Mayor Hoos and the Finance and Street and Water Commissioners of Jersey City held a conference yesterday to consider a proposition that was submitted by a syndicate that seeks to acquire possession of the South Cove property. The proposition was submitted by William D. Edwards, former Corporation Counsel, through whose efforts the property was secured to the city after many years of litigation. The conference decided to make known the names of the persons interested in the plan, but it was intimated that the proposition came from the Central Railroad and the American Sugar Refining Company, which controls the Jersey City sugar house. The property of both companies is adjacent to the South Cove.

The proposition is that the companies shall dredge the cove and build all necessary piers, bulkheads, and basins, and give the city the use of one-half of the improved property, to lease to whom it pleases. In addition to doing all the work specified, the companies are to pay the city an annual rental of $6,000.

The subject was fully discussed, but no action was taken. The authorities consider the offer liberal, but the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company and the Baltimore and Ohio have also intimated a desire to secure the property, and the authorities wish to give them an opportunity to make a definite offer before disposing of the property to other parties.

School Inspector Reappointed.

Mayor Strong reappointed James B. Reynolds of 26 Delancey Street, a School Inspector, yesterday. Mr. Reynolds is prominent in the Citizens' Union.

Art, Authors, and Books

News and reviews of latest issues; plans of publishers and gossip of writers, artists, and librarians. This and much more in The

REVIEW of BOOKS and ART

accompanying

THE NEW YORK TIMES

SATURDAY, Aug. 28th.

Other features:

The Goncourt Academy
Rowland Strong in a letter from Paris tells of the plans for the new Academy and gossips about possible members thereof.

College Entrance English
What English shall be taught in preparatory schools to suit colleges. Interesting monograph by Dr. Richard Jones.

A Story of the Revolution
Vivid picture of old New York life as presented in Mr. Hotchkiss's Colonial Free Lance.

London Picture Sales of the Year
Review of the sales of the past season in the English market.

Glass Roof for the Parthenon
A suggestion as to a way to save the great Greek masterpiece.

Heart of Kosciusko
Final resting place provided for the heart of the Polish hero.

Charleston's Quaint Customs
Much of historical value gleaned from the intelligently compiled "year books" of ante-bellum day customs in South Carolina's chief city.

A Bookstall Treasure
An old volume once the property of Diane de Poitiers, which bears her monogram intertwined with the emblem of Henry II.

War Correspondents on Bicycles
Achievements of a London correspondent in the recent Turko-Grecian war.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

DISLIKE BOLIVAR'S STATUE

National Sculpture Society Officials Write to the Park Board Condemning the Model.

SAY IT LACKS ARTISTIC MERIT

It Was Ordered by the Venezuelan Government to Replace the Present Statue of Bolivar in Central Park, Which Has Long Been Ridiculed.

The fact that the National Sculpture Society has addressed a letter to the Park Board condemning the model for the new statue of Gen. Bolivar, recently completed by the sculptor Turini by order of the Venezuelan Government, to replace the present statue of the South American hero now in Central Park, does not necessarily mean that the statue will not be cast and erected. The National Sculpture Society is only an advisory body, and the Park Board is not bound to follow its instructions, although its opinion will undoubtedly have weight with the board.

The Society's letter says: "The completed clay model for the statue, as seen in the sculptor's studio, fails to reach that standard of artistic excellence that it should in order to entitle it to a place in any of the public grounds or parks of the city." The President and Secretary of the National Sculpture Society, who are, respectively, Messrs. J. Q. A. Ward and Darr Ferris, could not be found yesterday, and it was therefore impossible to obtain the detailed reasons for the Society's condemnation of the proposed gift of the Venezuelan Government.

A description of the completed model and illustrations of the same as it was recently seen in Sculptor Turini's studio, at Garrettsons, S. I., were published in THE NEW YORK TIMES'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE of Sunday, July 25.

Turini, who is the sculptor of the statues of Marshal Sucré, in Comonana and Caracas, and also of Gen. Paiz, in Caracas, follows the methods of the old Italian school of sculpture. The horse in the present model, which is of heroic size and about fourteen hands high, is the conventional Roman one, with broad, thick neck and short mane, whose counterpart can be found on old Etruscan and Roman coins. The model of Turini's statue differs from Tadolini's in the turn of the horse's head, which is inclined a little at an angle to the neck, in the lifting of the cape on the reverse side, so that more of the body of Bolivar is seen, in greater erectness of the figure and in the horse's tail, which is longer and touches the ground.

The present statue of Bolivar, which stands on a knoll in Central Park about opposite Eighty-third Street, and near the West Drive, was presented to the city by the Venezuelan Government some fourteen years ago, and was unveiled on May 17, 1894. Its sculptor was Leon de la Cuva. Almost from the moment of its erection it became the object of ridicule, and it would appear that the Venezuelan Government felt in time the effect of the ridicule heaped upon the gift, for the Venezuelan Minister at Washington notified Secretary Olney July 15, 1896, that his Government would replace the old statue with a new and more artistic one. How the Venezuelan Government will view the possible rejection of this its second gift by the city remains to be seen.

"The committee of the National Sculpture Society spent over an hour in my studio inspecting the clay model of the statue," said Mr. Turini yesterday, "and found no fault with the modeling; but their report condemns the design, which they said failed to suit the artistic taste of New York. The original design was by Tadolini, the eminent sculptor, who modeled the statue of Bolivar at Lima, Peru, and the one at Caracas, Venezuela. In June, 1896, I was commissioned by the Government of Venezuela to make a réplica of the Bolivar statue at Caracas for this city, to take the place of the statue now in Central Park. Of course I took the statue at Caracas for my model. In their report the committee do not condemn my work, but the design of Tadolini for the Bolivar statues at Lima and Caracas."

Mr. Turini called on Mayor Strong yesterday and protested against the report of the National Sculpture Society. The Mayor said that he would take the matter into consideration.

Requests for Public Charities.

Two wills of David Blumenthal, who died recently at his home, 1,204 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, were filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office. The first will is dated June 24, 1888, and leaves $200 each to Mount Sinai Hospital, the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Montefiore Home, and the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society. The residue of the estate is left to the widow of deceased during her lifetime, and on her death to their three children. The other will is dated May 18, 1885, and is practically the same as the above, except that it leaves $500 to the Mount Sinai Hospital.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Sousa's Concerts, To-Day.
MANUSCRIPT DAY, This Afternoon. Special Programme, 2:30 & 5:00 P. M.
Pain's Fireworks, Evgs., except Sun. & Mon.
To-morrow Evening, GEMS OF PAIN'S CARNIVAL. "Klondyke," "Dollar Wheat," "Bequet of Roses."

The Bostonians, IN ROBIN HOOD. Evenings, 8:45 P. M.
H. C. Barnabee, W. H. McDonald, Miss Jessie Bartlett Davis, Eugene Cowles, Geo. Frothingham, Miss Hilda Clark, and Wm. E. Philip.

DALY'S "THE CIRCUS GIRL." 11th Week. Fresher than ever. Every Evening at 8:15. MATS. WED. AND SAT. 2. Nancy McIntosh, Virginia Earl, James Powers, Cyril Scott, Herbert Gresham, &c.

POPULAR MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN. Every evening at 8, including Sunday. POPULAR CONCERTS by the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra. TO-NIGHT, SOLOISTS' NIGHT. ADMISSION 50C.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. A BRILLIANT SUCCESS. The Grandest and Greatest of Spectacles, —"NATURE."— Ballets, Marches and Specialties. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. Evg's 8:15.

EDEN MUSEE
WORLD IN WAX AND GRAND CONCERTS.
CINEMATOGRAPH
Exhibits every hour from 1 to 5, 8 to 10.

OLYMPIA AUDITORIUM. 45th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Very Little Faust AND M